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## Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st. west of Market. v1-n43

JOH METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware, Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

J. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor and Agent for the New Ferhani Sewing Machine, corner of Iron and Main sts., over Miller's store. v3-n5

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

C. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office. v1-n43

MYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Ikeler's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

C. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American v1-43

CHAS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, over southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

MATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market st. west, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WOLLEDER, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Main street, opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n43

J. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, opposite the Court House. v1-n43

JOHN BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n3

B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n46

C. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange" v3-n1

C. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d door in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange" v1-n3

J. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, North side Main st., below Market. v1n43

E. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, South side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

J. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. v1-n43

C. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

C. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st. v1-n43

MRS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey Building Main street, v1-n43

MRS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MRS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n46

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Books and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. v1-n43

MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House. v1n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main street, west of Iron street. v1-n43

COLUMBIA HOTEL, by B. Stohner, Main st., above Court House. v1n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main street, opposite the Court House. v1-n43

EKS HOTEL, by Geo. W. Mauger, east end Main street. v1-43

LEACOCK, Oyster and Eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. v1-n45

KOONS & CLARK, Refreshment Saloon, Exchange Hotel. v1-n43

MEYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

M. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

C. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Market road. v1-n44

WEBB & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, Wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

C. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. v1-n44

C. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. v1-43

P. LUTZ dealer in Choice Dry Goods, and Notions, Main Street, opposite the Court House. v1-n43

KELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scott's, south side, Main st. v2-n18

WILLIAM ERASMUS, Confectionerics, Main st., near the railroad. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing near the railroad. v1n46

FOSTER, Gun Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v1n10

W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

H. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n43

ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House v1n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. v1-n43

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

J. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lock. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n21

C. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at C. W. Lovell's furniture rooms v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n16

C. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

## Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. v1-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel v1-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmith s, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

JOHN FRYMIRE, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. v1-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5.

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

## Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

## Light Street.

A. H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main Street and Briarcreek Road. v3n19

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinemaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker, v1n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. v1n46

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

## Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v.n16

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

## Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18

## Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.2'67

ROBERT F. CLARK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

J. B. PURSEL, HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, and dealer in CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c., which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves. Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov. 15,'67.

SENT FREE! M. O'KEEFE, SON & CO.'S SEED CATALOGUE And GUIDE to the FLOWER and VEGETABLE Garden, For 1870. Published in January. Every lover of flowers wishing this new and valuable work, free of charge, should address immediately M. O'Keefe Son & Co., Ellwanger & Barry's Block Rochester, N. Y. Dec. 3,'69.-tf

PIMPLES. The undersigned will cheerfully mail (FREE) to all who wish it the Recipe and full directions for preparing and using a simple and Beautiful Vegetable Balm, that will immediately remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Blotches, and all eruptions and impurities of the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and beautiful. He will also send (FREE) instructions for producing by very simple means, a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face in less than thirty days from first application. The above can be obtained by return mail by addressing THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist. P. O. Box 5128, 195 Broadway, New York. Aug. 6,'69-1y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH. A gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing with perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 42 Cedar street, New York. Nov. 26,'69-1y.

JOB PRINTING IN COLORS, Neatly executed at this office.

## Philadelphia Directory.

Major E. R. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. M. MORY

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO., NO. 101 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. Two doors above Arch, formerly 226, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN CARPETS, COTTONS, YARNS, BATTING, OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE, OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN, WICK YARN, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS, —ALSO,— WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE BROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS, feb. 5,'69.

EAGLE HOTEL, 227 NORTH THIRD STREET, R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793. JORDAN & BROTHER, Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE No 249 North Third St. Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO., Manufacturers of OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES, Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS, Importer and Dealer in HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c. No. 311 North Third Street, above Vine Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT, WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. No. 421 Market Street PHILADELPHIA. Orders filled promptly at lowest prices. January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 146 North Third Street, Between Cherry and Race, west side. Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER, Late Walter & Kaub, Importer and Dealer in CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE. No. 231 N. Third Street, Philadelphia.

J. M. KEPHEART, WITH BARNES, BRO. & HERRON, HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS, No. 503 Market Street, (Above Fifth,) PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO., Successors to Stroup & Brother, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH. No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR. ATTORNEY AT LAW, NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. oct. 22,'69-1y

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT, Manufacturers and Jobbers of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM FISHER WITH THOMAS CARSON & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LINENS & NOTIONS, NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET Philadelphia. june 4,'68-6m

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN, TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTORY, No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET, Second Door below Wood, PHILADELPHIA. J. W. WARTMAN. P. ENGELMAN.

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets, PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C. Orders will receive prompt attention. may 19,67-tf.

## Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL. BY BERNARD STOHNER. Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE, on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a HOTEL AND RESTARANT, the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure, A LITTLE MORE ROOM. His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [my17'67-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA. The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests neither shall there be any thing wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. The house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location. Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travelers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK. Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

THE ESPY HOTEL. ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His table will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar. WILLIAM PETTIT, Apr.22,'69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL, ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor. This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests. Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

## Original Poetry.

### John Greaves.

BY HABAIN ROSS.

You are witty, you are keen, you're gallant as e'er was seen,
And in your own conceit, you are very wise, John Greaves.
You are handsome, too, I vow, with an intellectual brow
And a pair of wondrous, mischief making eyes, John Greaves.

You've a *love* of a moustache—and also a *love for* cash,
And still a *greater* love have you for yourself, John Greaves;
You admire a pair of eyes blue as faultless summer skies,
But a greater admiration, have you, for *self*, John Greaves.

And still more than anything, you adore the Money-king
Though he cost you much of turbulence and strife, John Greaves;
You are fond of worldly show, and would like, where'er you go,
A *full purse* to carry with you through this life, John Greaves.

You would like a fair young bride—to sit proudly by your side—
One whose beauty should do credit to your taste, John Greaves—
With fair share of common sense, *fairer* share of copper cents,
That should keep your pile from running e'er to waste, John Graves.

You would like a coach and four, and a hall with marble floor,
You would like to dwell in lofty, regal walls, John Greaves,
You would like to live at ease, and to do whate'er you please,
And, at last, to lie beneath a costly *pall*, John Greaves.

You may make your hundred thousand;—may win the smiles, and bows and
All the favors that this world extends to "caste," John Greaves;
If you sell your soul for pelf, to King Lucre give yourself,
Think a costly pall will save you, at the *last*, John Greaves?

### Biblical Curiosity from Biblical Texts.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cling to the Mighty One, | Ps. lxxxix, 19, |
| Cling in thy grief, | Heb. xii, 11. |
| Cling to the Holy One, | Hev. i, 12, |
| He gives relief. | Ps. cxvi, 9. |
| Cling to the Gracious One, | Ps. cxvi, 5. |
| Cling in thy pain; | Ps. lv, 4. |
| Cling to the Faithful One, | 1 Thes. iv, 24. |
| He will sustain. | Ps. xxvii, 8. |
| Cling to the Living One, | Heb. vii, 25. |
| Cling in thy woe; | Ps. lxxxvi, 7. |
| Cling to the Loving One, | 1 John iv, 16. |
| Through all below. | Rom. viii, 28, 3. |
| Cling to the Pardoning One, | Is. iv, 7 |
| He speaketh peace. | John xiv, 27. |
| Cling to the Healing One, | Exod, xv 21 |
| Anguish shall cease. | Ps. cxivii, 3. |
| Cling to the Bleeding One, | 1 John i, 7. |
| Cling to His side; | Rom. vii, 9. |
| Cling to the Risen One | Rom. vi, 9. |
| In Him abide. | John xv, 4. |
| Cling to the Coming One, | Rev. xxii, 20. |
| Hope shall arise; | Titus ii, 13. |
| Cling to the Reigning One, | Ps. xcvi, 1. |
| Joy light thine eyes. | Ps. xvi, 11. |

## Miscellaneous.

### UNPARALLELED ADVENTURE OF ONE HANS PFAALL.

[CONTINUED.]

In the sides of the covering thus adjusted around the car, had been inserted three circular panes of thick but clear glass, through which I could see without difficulty around me in every horizontal direction. In that portion of the cloth forming the bottom, was likewise a fourth window, of the same kind, and corresponding with a small aperture in the floor of the car itself. This enabled me to see perpendicularly down, but having found it impossible to place any similar contrivance overhead, on account of the peculiar manner of closing up the opening there, and the consequent wrinkles in the cloth, I could expect to see no objects situated directly in my zenith. This, of course, was a matter of little consequence; for had I even been able to place a window at top, the balloon itself would have prevented my making any use of it.

About a foot below one of the side windows was a circular opening, three inches in diameter, and fitted with a brass rim adapted in its inner edge to the windings of a screw. In this rim was screwed the large tube of the condenser, the body of the machine being, of course, within the chamber of gum-elastic. Through this tube a quantity of the rare atmosphere circumjacent being drawn by means of a *vacuum* created in the body of the machine, was thence discharged, in a state of condensation, to mingle with the thin air already in the chamber. This operation, being repeated several times, at length filled the chamber with atmosphere proper for all the purposes of respiration. But in so confined a space it would, in a short time, necessarily become foul, and unfit for use from frequent contact with the lungs. It was then ejected by a small valve at the bottom of the car;—the dense air readily sinking into the thinner atmosphere below. To avoid the inconvenience of making a total *vacuum* at any moment within the chamber, this purification was never accomplished all at once, but in a gradual manner,—the valve being opened only for a few seconds, then closed again, until one or two strokes from the pump of the condenser had supplied the place of the atmosphere ejected. For the sake of experiment I had put the cat and kittens in a small basket, and suspended it outside the car to a button at the bottom, close by the valve, through which I could feed them at any moment when necessary. I did this at some little risk, and before closing the mouth of the chamber, by reaching under the car with one of the poles before mentioned to which a hook had been attached. As soon as dense air was admitted in the chamber, the hoop and poles became unnecessary; the expansion of the enclosed atmosphere powerfully distending the gum-elastic.

By the time I had fully completed these arrangements, and filled the chamber as explained, it wanted only ten minutes of nine o'clock. During the whole period of my being thus employed, I endured the most terrible distress from difficulty of respiration; and bitterly did I repent the negligence, or rather fool-hardiness, of which I had been guilty, of putting off to the last moment a matter of so much importance. But having at length accomplished it, I soon began to reap the benefit of my invention. Once again I breathed with perfect freedom and ease—and indeed why should I not? I was also agreeably surprised to find myself, in a great measure, relieved from the violent pains which had hitherto tormented me. A slight headache, accompanied with a sensation of fulness or distention about the wrists, the ankles, and the throat, was nearly all of which I had now to complain. Thus it seemed evident that a greater part of the uneasiness attending the removal of atmospheric pressure had actually *worn off*, as I had expected, and that much of the pain endured for the last two hours should have been attributed altogether to the effects of a deficient respiration.

At twenty minutes before nine o'clock—that is to say, a short time prior to my closing up the mouth of the chamber, the mercury attained its limit, or ran down, in the barometer, which as I mentioned before, was one of an extended construction. It then indicated an altitude on my part of 132,000 feet, or five-and-twenty miles, and I consequently surveyed at that time an extent of the earth's area amounting to no less than the three-hundred-and-twentieth part of its entire superficies. At nine o'clock I had again lost sight of land to the eastward, but not before I became aware that the balloon was drifting rapidly to the N. N. W. The ocean beneath me still retained its apparent concavity, although my view was often interrupted by the masses of cloud which floated to and fro.

At half past nine I tried the experiment of throwing out a handful of feathers through the valve. They did not float as I had expected; but dropped down perpendicularly, like a bullet *en masse*, and with the greatest velocity,—being out of sight in a very few seconds. I did not at first know what to make of this extraordinary phenomenon; not being able to believe that my rate of ascent had, of a sudden, met with so prodigious an acceleration. But it soon occurred to me that the atmosphere was now far too rare to sustain even the feathers; that they actually fell, as they appeared to do, with great rapidity; and that I had been surprised by the united velocities of their descent and my own elevation.

By ten o'clock I found that I had very little to occupy my immediate attention. Affairs went on swimmingly, and I believed the balloon to be going upwards with a speed increasing momently, although I had no longer any means of ascertaining the progression of the increase. I suffered no pain or uneasiness of any kind, and enjoyed better spirits than I had at any period since my departure from Rotterdam; busying myself now in examining the state of my various apparatus, and now in regenerating the atmosphere within the chamber. This latter point I determined to attend to at regular intervals of forty minutes, more on account of the preservation of my health, than from so frequent a renovation being absolutely necessary. In the meanwhile I could not help making anticipations. Fancy revelled in the wild and dreamy regions of the moon. Imagination, feeling herself for once unshackled, roamed at will among the ever-changing wonders of a shadowy and unstable land. Now there were hoary and time honored forests, and craggy precipices, and waterfalls tumbling with a loud noise into abysses without a bottom. Then I came suddenly into still noonday solitudes, where no wind of heaven ever intruded, and where vast meadows of poppies, and slender, lily-looking flowers spread themselves out a weary distance, all silent and motionless for ever. Then again I journeyed far down away into another country where it was all one dim and vague lake, with a boundary-line of clouds. But fancies such as these were not the sole possessors of my brain. Horrors of a nature most stern and most appalling would too frequently obtrude themselves upon my mind, and shake the innermost depths of my soul with the bare supposition of their possibility. Yet I would not suffer my thoughts for any length of time to dwell upon these latter speculations, rightly judging the real and palpable dangers of the voyage sufficient for my undivided attention.

At five o'clock, P. M., being engaged in regenerating the atmosphere within the chamber, I took that opportunity of observing the cat and kittens through the valve. The cat herself appeared to suffer again very much, and I had no hesitation in attributing her uneasiness chiefly to a difficulty in breathing; but my experiment with the kittens had resulted very strangely. I had expected, of course, to see them betray a sense of pain, although in a less degree than their mother; and this would have been sufficient to confirm my opinion concerning the habitual endurance of atmospheric pressure. But I was not prepared to find them, upon close examination, evidently enjoying a high degree of health, breathing with the greatest ease and perfect regularity, and evincing not the slightest sign of uneasiness. I could only account for all this by extending my theory, and supposing that the highly rarefied atmosphere around, might perhaps not be, as I had taken for granted, chemically insufficient for the purpose of life, and that a person born in such a *medium* might, possibly, be unaware of any inconvenience attending its inhalation, while, upon removal to the denser *strata* near the earth, he might endure tortures of a similar nature to those I had so lately experienced. It has since been to me a matter of deep regret that an awkward accident, at this time, occasioned me the loss of my little family of cats, and deprived me of the insight into this matter which a continued experiment might have afforded. In passing my hand through the valve, with a cup of water for the old puss, the sleeve of my shirt became entangled in the loop which sustained the basket, and thus, in a moment, loosened it from the button. Had the whole actually vanished into air, it could not have shot from my sight in a more abrupt and instantaneous manner. Positively there could not have intervened the tenth part of a second between the disengagement of the basket and its absolute disappearance with all that it contained. My good wishes followed it to the earth, but, of course, I had no hope that either cat or kittens would ever live to tell the tale of their misfortune.

At six o'clock, I perceived a great portion of the earth's visible area to the eastward involved in thick shadow, which continued to advance with great rapidity, until, at five minutes before seven, the whole surface in view was enveloped in the darkness of night. It was not, however, until long after this time that the rays of the setting sun ceased to illumine the balloon; and this circumstance, although of course fully anticipated, did not fail to give me an infinite deal of pleasure. It was evident that, in the morning, I should behold the rising luminary many hours at least before the citizens of Rotterdam, in spite of their situation so much farther to the eastward, and thus, day after day, in proportion to the height ascended, would I enjoy the light of the sun for a longer and a longer period. I now determined to keep a journal of my passage, reckoning the days from one to twenty-four hours continuously, without taking into consideration the intervals of darkness.

At ten o'clock, feeling sleepy, I determined to lie down for the rest of the night; but here a difficulty presented itself, which, obvious as it may appear, had escaped my attention up to the very moment of which I am now speaking. If I went to sleep as I proposed, how could the atmosphere in the chamber be regenerated in the *interim?* To breathe it for more than an hour, at the farthest, would be a matter of impossibility; or, if even this term could be extended to an hour and a quarter, the most ruinous consequences might ensue, The consideration of this dilemma gave me no little disquietude; and it will hardly be believed, that, after the dangers I had undergone, I should look upon this business in so serious a light, as to give up all hope of accomplishing my design, and finally make up my mind to the necessity of a descent. But this hesitation was only momentary. I reflected that man is the veriest slave of custom, and that many points in the routine of his existence are deemed *essentially* important, which are only so *at all* by his having rendered them habitual. It was very certain that I could not do without sleep; but I might easily bring myself to feel no inconvenience from being awakened at intervals of an hour during the whole period of my repose. It would require but five minutes at most, to regenerate the atmosphere in the fullest manner—and the only real difficulty was, to contrive a method of arousing myself at the proper moment for so doing. But this was a question which, I am willing to confess, occasioned me no little trouble in its solution. To be sure, I had heard of the student who, to prevent his falling asleep over his books, held in one hand a ball of copper, the din of whose descent into a basin of the same metal on the floor beside his chair, served effectually to startle him up, if, at any moment, he should be overcome with drowsiness. My own case, however, was very different indeed, and left me no room for any similar idea; for I did not wish to keep awake, but to be aroused from slumber, at regular intervals of time. I at length hit upon the following expedient, which, simple as it may seem, was hailed by me, at the moment of discovery, as an invention fully equal to that of the telescope, the steam-engine, or the art of printing itself.

It is necessary to premise, that the balloon, at the elevation now attained, continued its course upwards with an even and undeviating ascent, and the car consequently followed with a steadiness so perfect that it would have been impossible to detect in it the slightest vacillation. This circumstance favored me greatly in the project I now determined to adopt. My supply of water had been put on board in kegs containing five gallons each, and ranged very securely around the interior of the car. I untastened one of these, and taking two ropes, tied them tightly across the rim of the wicker-work from one side to the other; placing them about a foot apart and parallel, so as to form a kind of shelf, upon which I placed the keg, and steadied it in a horizontal position. About eight inches immediately below these ropes, and four feet from the bottom of the car, I fastened another shelf—but made of thin plank, being the only similar piece of wood I had. Upon this latter shelf, and exactly beneath one of the rims of the keg a small earthen pitcher was deposited. I now bored a hole in the end of the keg over the pitcher, and fitted in a plug of soft wood, cut in a tapering or conical shape. This plug I pushed in or pulled out as might happen, until, after a few experiments, it arrived at that exact degree of tightness, at which the water, oozing from the hole, and falling into the pitcher below, would fill the latter to the brim in the period of sixty minutes. This, of course, was a matter briefly and easily ascertained, by noticing the proportion of the pitcher filled in any given time. Having arranged all this, the rest of the plan is obvious. My bed was so contrived upon the floor of the car, as to bring my head, in lying down immediately below the mouth of the pitcher. It was evident, that, at the expiration of an hour, the pitcher, getting full, would be forced to run over, and to run over at the mouth, which was somewhat lower than the rim. It was also evident, that the water, thus falling from a height of more than four feet, could not do otherwise than fall upon my face, and that the sure consequence would be, to waken me up instantaneously, even from the soundest slumber in the world.

It was fully eleven by the time I had completed these arrangements and I immediately betook myself to bed, with full confidence in the efficiency of my invention. Nor in this matter was I disappointed. Punctually every sixty minutes was I aroused by my trusty chronometer, when, having emptied the pitcher into the bung-hole of the keg, and performed the duties of the condenser, I retired again to bed. These regular interruptions to my slumber caused me even less discomfort than I had anticipated; and when I finally arose for the day, it was seven o'clock, and the sun had attained many degrees above the line of my horizon.

### A Bridegroom Gets Drunk, and the "Best Man" Marries the Bride.

The Port Hope *Canadian* says that a couple residing in the rural districts, not far from town, were engaged to be married, and were "called" three times in one of the town churches. On the day appointed for the celebration of the ceremony which was to "make this twain one flesh," the happy couple came to town arrayed in all the glory of new store clothes, bringing with them a brother of the bridegroom, who was to officiate as "best man," and who the result proved, was entitled to that character. Leaving the blushing damsel in charge of his brother, the intended husband adjourned to a bar-room to get "something hot" to cheer his spirits under the trying ordeal through which he was to pass. Here he met some friends, and amid the congratulations with which he was overwhelmed, partook of more than was necessary for the purpose of elevating his courage to the proper point, and soon became oblivious to all sublunary matters, wedding party bride, prospective bliss, and all. After waiting a reasonable time for his reappearance, his affianced and the rest of the party grew uneasy, and finally an expedition was organized to go in search of him. They discovered him in the tavern in a comatose condition, and reported that fact in the proper quarter. The bride bore up bravely under this trial, declaring that she didn't care a cent, he was a good-for-nothing drunken wretch, and she was glad to get clear of him. Moreover, she was not going to be humbugged that way out of getting a husband; she came to town to be married, and married she was determined to be—to the first man that would take her, Rather than see the girl disappointed about a trifle like that the brother who came to do the "best man" business volunteered to be her victim himself. The bargain was soon made, and off he started for a license, returning in a short time, when they were married and started for home, leaving the other individual to enjoy his little spree as best he could. The affair has created no little talk, and much merriment among those acquainted with the facts, and the intended husband, is now having a rough time among the wags.

### Never Traveled.

A story is told of an old lady who lived near Rochester, who had never seen or traveled on a railroad. Wanting to go on a visit to a small town a short distance from the city, she thought she would try one of the pesky things. She went to the ticket office, carrying her reticule on one arm and an old-fashioned rocking chair on the other. She bought her ticket, walked out on the platform, put down her rocking-chair, sat down in it, took out her knitting, and went to work diligently. Steadily she rocked and worked, trains coming in or leaving as the car time rolled round. The old lady made no attempt to get on board the cars, but kept knitting.

The day drew to a close, and night came on. The last train was about starting, when the depot master went up and asked her if she was going out.

"Yes, sir

# The Columbian
—AND—
# Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1870.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.


### Sumner Scored.

In the United State's Senate on Friday last, the pompous and arrogant Sumner received from the mouth of Lyman Trumbull of Illinois so severe and so merited a rebuke for his "assumption" his "mis-statements," and his "impudence" that were he other than he is we should look for a change in his manners. Mr. Trumbull in his remarks, which were bitterly stinging and sarcastic, showed up in all its meanness and pettiness, the opposition with which Sumner had invariably met the measures and the men who favored the admission of Virginia. Sumner had charged that a loyal delegation from that State had been denied a hearing at the door of the Committee room, of which Committee Mr. Trumbull was a member, and although this had been authoritatively denied, yet had Sumner taken no notice of the denial. Said Mr. Trumbull "can impudence go further?" Sumner for once was stung out of his ordinary composure, and squirmed and wriggled in his chair. Mr. Trumbull seeing this proceeded, "Oh, sir, I have not done with the Senator from Massachusetts. I shall tear away all these imputations and strip from him all his assumed infallibility and superiority in this body." Mr. Trumbull further said, "Did any one ever know him (Sumner) to step down from the lofty position of effrontery he has assumed." And yet again "if the Senator's assurance and effrontery was such that he could not resist his inclination to assail others, he must gird his armor about him lest it be stripped off and expose him to the American people as an impracticable obstacle in the way of legislation."

The pith of the whole matter lies in the last few words. That Sumner is "an impracticable obstacle," no one doubts, and the wonder is, that the really powerful and able men in the Senate should have allowed such a wordy, empty, vain and weak an extremist to have attained and maintained such eminence in their body. We do earnestly hope that this speech of Mr. Trumbull's may be the fore-runner of others to the same effect, which may finally pierce the vanity-thickened hide of the Massachusetts man, and put an end to his intolerable utterances, displaying as they do, in equal parts, egotism, impudence and intolerance.

### Virginia and her Persecutors.

The bill to admit Virginia without restrictions, which passed the House of Representatives a few days since, was arrested in the Senate and saddled with sundry amendments, offered by Drake of Missouri, alike ungenerous and unjust.

Heretofore the charge of these malcontents has been that the State was not "loyal," but now that she has fulfilled all the demands which have been made upon her, she yet is denied free admission. The difficulty lies, not in the State or the people thereof, but in the unreasonable and irreconcible extremists of Congress, who prefer to see the Union dismembered rather than abate one iota of their selfish and unjust requirements. The Republican party desires the admission of the State, but the few headstrong and vindictive men, who have acquired a certain influence in Congress, withstand the voice of the people, to carry out their own malicious policy, and admit the State only under galling requirements. And so matters will be, as long as one-idead men like Sumner and Drake are permitted by bluster and much talking, to overrule the opinions of Senators of ability and of broad and comprehensive views.

### Dr. Schoeppe.

We notice that strenuous efforts are being made to identify Dr. Paul Schoeppe, now awaiting trial for his life for the murder of Miss Steinecke, with the individual who robbed a Count Blankensee, in Berlin, some years ago. Whether he be the same person or not, can have no bearing on the present case. Dr. Schoeppe is on trial for murder, not robbery, and the only effect this investigation can have is to effect the public mind unfavorably to his interest. It certainly cannot aid him in his struggle for life, to stagger under the additional weight of an ancient robbery.

THE following, from the New York *Times*, is sound logic and will meet with the approval of the people. The question of Taxes if submitted to them would be decided promptly and decisively:

"The Ways and Means Committee is not alone in the "demoralization" occasioned by the demands of the people for reduced taxation. The *Tribune* shares the perplexity. Until the other day, it insisted that the present rate of taxation might be maintained without producing inconvenience or exciting discontent. Now it talks differently. It recommends officials who scoff at retrenchment as a matter of little moment, to "inquire of the workingmen, manufacturers and farmers who pay the taxes." The advice is good, and we trust will be heeded by those who, though not adverse to retrenchment, urge the continuance of taxes to pay a debt not yet due. Let them inquire of those "who pay the taxes" what their opinion is on the subject. "Down with the Taxes" will be the response."

THE WATT OUTRAGE.—W. W. Watt who at present holds the seat of Senator from the First Senatorial District, occupies that position under circumstances utterly disgraceful to himself, and the State. It has been confessed in open Court, in Philadelphia, that the return, on which he was declared elected, was a forgery and a fraud, and Judge Allison, as we have before remarked, regretted that he could afford no relief in the case, as the matter had passed beyond his jurisdiction.

Surely affairs cannot have gone so far to the bad, that an acknowledged forgery and fraud can be perpetuated without remedy! Let there be justice done the people and that speedily.

### Congressional Courtesies.

The debate on the Virginia bill has led to some sharp interchanges of opinion between certain Republican members of the House. Beside the lashing which Sumner received from Trumbull, mention of which is made elsewhere, we find in the records the following account of a spicy little triangular fight between Messrs. Butler, Bingham and Farnsworth, all leading Republicans in the House. The hero of Big Bethel, Fort Fisher, and Dutch Gap, as will be seen came out decidedly second best.

Mr. Bingham, hoped that the House would concur in the Senate amendment. His chief purpose was to state to gentlemen on his own side of the house—

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts. Which side of the house is that (Laughter.)

Mr. Bingham, (indignantly). The gentleman is very wise—wise beyond his years. He cannot read me out of the party with which I am associated, nor can he blot out my record. Vulgarity is not wit; assumption is not power. There was no reason for the inquiry.

"A wit's a feather, and a fool's a rod.
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

(Laughter and much excitement on the floor.)

Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, took the floor, and the interest in the discussion seemed to be on the increase. He said that he would begin where the gentleman from Ohio had left off, not with a mis-quotation, but simply to say that he had never threatened to read the gentleman out of the Republican party. Nobody could do that but himself. Whether he had done that in passing the Virginia bill through the House by a snap judgment and with the aid of his Democratic allies, the country would judge. Whether the gentleman was to have an ovation when he went to Virginia he did not know, but he had seen some hint of that kind in the papers. He should like to be present in spirit, where he could look on not embodied, and see the Virginians toasting the man whom all their papers announced as the murderer of Mrs. Surratt. [Excitement.] What a sight! the lion and —no, not the lamb, but another animal. [Laughter.]

He referred to the eulogy passed by the gentleman from Ohio on the Virginia constitution, and said that it was not the work of Virginia statesmen, but of carpet-baggers and scallawags and negroes from the fields. He regarded the condition of the bill as a notice to Virginia and all the country that if she did not maintain, in spirit and in truth the spirit of the reconstruction acts, Congress held and claimed, and with the help of God and of the loyal people of the country would exercise the power to place her back again where she had been. He did not know what new light the gentlemen from Ohio had got which induced him to support the Senate bill, which was substantially the bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Farnsworth said he understood very well the allusion made by Mr. Butler to the acting chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, and he had a word to say on that subject. He would not allow himself to be instructed in Republicanism by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He had been a Republican for twenty-five years, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was chasing fugitive slaves all over the State. [Laughter and clapping of hands on the Democratic side.] He had been doing all he could at the Chicago Convention for the nomination of a Republican President, while the gentleman from Massachusetts was at the Charleston Convention voting for Jeff. Davis. [Laughter.] He had voted for the Republican party in 1860, when the gentleman from Massachusetts was voting for Breckenridge, of Kentucky. He knew that gentleman's facilities for getting on the other side when his allies deserted him and went over, and he knew that his conviction and conversion was so sudden that it shamed that of St. Paul. [Laughter.]

The lightning that blazed around him—that focal blaze that illuminated his understanding—shamed into darkness the light that shone around St. Paul; but he knew that the gentleman was somewhat like Peter when he had deserted his Master. His desertion was so recent that he was obliged to curse and swear to make people believe that his conversion was genuine. [Laughter.] So the gentleman from Massachusetts was obliged to be exceedingly radical in order to make people believe that his conversion was genuine.—[Laughter.] He understood that the gentleman's attack was on the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham), but he would probably have named him, too, only he knew that he (Mr. Farnsworth) had a chance to reply.

Mr. Butler said that the reason was that he had held the floor by that gentleman's courtesy, and therefore did not think it well to arraign him at that time for his sins. [Laughter.]

WE find in the columns of one of our exchanges, the following spicy little bit of gossip, which needs no introduction from us to commend it to the minds of our readers. It is a peep behind the scenes not often vouchsafed to the uninitiated:

"A secret chapter in Senatorial history has just been divulged here by Senator Patterson, who is a great lover of fun, and unable to keep a secret. When Mr. Lincoln's Louisiana bill was before Congress, Senators Sumner and Buckalew met in the lobby, and, after comparing notes, discovered that extremes had met, and that they were alike opposed to the bill. Sumner insisted that Buckalew should make a speech against it, but the latter thought that a speech from the Democratic side would have no influence and he in turn insisted that Sumner should speak by all means. Sumner plead lack of time, but jocularly remarked to Buckalew, "If you will write the speech I will deliver it." At four o'clock the next morning the speech was finished, Buckalew having labored all night.

During the day he quietly slipped the roll of manifold into Sumner's hand. On the following morning Buckalew was late. Arriving at the Capitol, and entering the Senate Chamber, he found Mr. Sumner occupying the Senate with a speech against the admission of Louisiana, which speech Buckalew soon recognized as the same he had handed to Sumner the day before.

Sumner had in the short interval committed the whole of it to memory. Mr. Hamlin, passing Buckalew's seat at the time, remarked, 'Sumner is talking sense for once in his life.'"

IT has transpired that the estimates for the coming year, which have been submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations, foot up $49,000,000 in excess of the sum named in the estimates of the last fiscal year of the administration of President Johnson. And worse still, a deficiency bill is being prepared to supply the shortcomings of last year's estimates, over which the Radicals made such boastful comments.

A SPECIMEN of the wonderful plant, "the flower of the Holy Ghost" has been successfully raised in Norwich, Conn. The only specimens heretofore seen, we believe, were found growing wild on the Isthmus of Panama. The flower is a creamy white cup, nearly as large as half an egg, and extremely beautiful, and its wonder as a natural floral growth, is the fact that in this flower is a little pure white dove, with pink bill and eyes, and its head turned as if looking over its back. Its wings, feet, bill, etc., are as absolutely perfect as those of a real dove.

### The Columbia County Invasion.

XXIX

THE CLUB MEETINGS OF 1863.

On the trial of Stott E. Colley, the following very conclusive testimony was given for the defense:

*Jacob Wellliver, sworn:*—"I reside in Benton; am a farmer. I knew of meetings in Jackson township. I was there twice. Knew of nothing secret about them but their signs. I was initiated; whether there or not cannot say positively. The strangers were only excluded when signs were given. They were called "Democratic Lodges" as far as I heard. Those that could speak, spoke. We were to support the Constitution and laws of the United States; nothing was said about the conscript act; nothing said that I ever heard of about resisting the conscription act.

*Cross-Examined:*—Never heard the oath but twice; we were to support the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and all constitutional laws."

*William Ash, sworn:*—"I was at secret meetings in spring of 1863 in Benton township; I met Ed. M'Henry there; there were a few initiated that evening; Hiram Ash was there, William Appleman, E. Boyd. The obligation was to support the Constitution of the United States and State of Pennsylvania; nothing in the oath about resisting the conscription act. I was in when persons were initiated.

*Cross-Examined:*—I remember Ed. M'Henry because he spoke at meetings; I only attended two meetings; he spoke at the first meeting. I could not tell all he said or give the substance. He did not advise the people to take up arms. I did not hear him say drafted men should not report. The oath only bound us to support each other as far as the laws went. I was never a regular member. The signs were the secrets. I was no member and paid no attention to the signs. I was not in all the time; I was not present during the whole initiation. Did not see Stott E. Colley there. The oath was to support the Constitution of the United States, and State of Pennsylvania."

*Wm. Brink, sworn:*—"I live in Jackson township. I attended meetings in spring of 1863, I only attended one place; Ed. M'Henry was there a couple of times. I was initiated. They called it their "Club Meeting." (Some have called it the 'Golden Circle,' but the name was 'Club Meeting.') There was nothing secret only the signs. *There was a subscription to raise bounty money for volunteers one evening when I was in. We raised over $700;—how much more* I cannot tell. They read from Constitution and a newspaper. Once, a nine months' soldier spoke and Ed. M'Henry objected to a soldier's being a leader, and I told M'Henry to behave himself; it broke up the meeting. Nothing said about resisting the draft. Edward M'Henry *had* talked about it; he allowed they ought to raise funds to keep drafted men at home." * * *

*Hiram Ash, sworn:*—"I was at School House in Benton, in 1863; Ed. M'Henry was there. I was initiated. The obligation was to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the United States; not a word in the oath about conscription act. They were trying to raise funds to raise volunteers. There was nothing secret about the meetings except the signs. A stranger could be in the room when the oath was administered. The meetings were called 'Union Club' and 'Democratic Club.'

*Cross-Examined:*—We did not take an oath to support each other; never such an oath did I take. No such obligation taken by the member at any such meeting I was at."

*John Savage, sworn:*—"I live in Jackson township; am a farmer. I was at one so-called secret meeting in Jackson township in 1863. We took an obligation to support the Constitution and laws U. S. I called it same society it was over the township. I do not know that Ed. M'Henry belonged to it. Nothing said in oath about resisting conscription act or draft. The secret was signs.

*Cross-Examined:*—The signs were to know each other, and whenever got into trouble to let one another know. Took no oath to support each other. The sign was merely to know each other when we met. It runs in my mind there was nothing about helping each other; that we would know each other by the signs if we were to meet one another; some could help each other out."

*Martin A. Ammerman, sworn:*—"I live in Fishingcreek township. I was initiated into the so-called secret meetings in Fishingcreek. * * * The oath was to support the Constitution of Pennsylvania and of the U. S., nothing in the oath about the conscription act, nor anything about resisting the draft. The last meeting was in March or April 1863, that I attended. *The members of the Society raised money to pay volunteers.*"

We have in previous numbers given the testimony of Aaron Smith and William Evans, government witnesses, very much to the same purpose and effect with the foregoing testimony concerning the Club meetings. Charles Gibbens, another government witness, testified that he "attended three or four of the so-called secret meetings," but no question was asked him regarding their character or the proceedings which took place when he was present. The inference to be drawn from this fact is, that he could testify to nothing which would condemn them or cast suspicion upon the motives or conduct of the persons who attended them.

We have then *one dozen* reputable witnesses who testify to the innocent and lawful character of the Club meetings of 1863, against a single witness upon the other side. *Every witness examined in relation to those Club meetings whether for the government or for the defense save Ed. M'Henry, pronounced their vindication from all censure or evil imputation.*

MR. DAWES of Massachusetts in his recent speech in Congress said that the first year of Grant's administration will cost *forty nine millions more* than the last year of Johnson's. This is retrenchment and reform with a vengeance. If this be virtue and morality by all means give us vice as a change for the better. As a natural result of this honesty of speech. Mr Dawes has not risen very high in the estimation of sundry of his Republican brethren, who assail him in various ways, but the conclusion is inevitable that he speaks the truth, and that the professions of the Republican party, that retrenchment is being carried forward, are utterly without foundation in fact.

### Congressional.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22d.—In the Senate, yesterday, the discussion of the Virginia bill was ended and the vote taken. Mr. Drake's amendment was adopted, by a vote of 31 to 28. It affixes fundamental conditions to the admission of the State, and prohibits any change or amendment to the State Constitution to deprive citizens of the right of franchise who are now entitled to vote, except as a punishment for crime. A further amendment by Mr. Drake imposing further conditions that the State should never deprive any citizen, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, from holding office was adopted—yeas 30, nays 29. The bill, as amended, was then passed to a third reading by a vote of yeas 47, nays 10. Mr. Sumner did not vote. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, but little new business was received, and the day was passed in discussion.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24th.

Mr. Hamlin, Me., presented the credentials of his colleague Lot. M. Morrill, elected by the Legislature of Maine for the unexpired term of the late Mr. Fessenden, the vacancy having been previously filled by appointment. The credentials being read, the usual oath of office was administered to Mr. Morrill, by the Chair.

Mr. Scott, Pa., presented a petition for pensions to soldiers of 1812, and urged definite action for their relief.

Mr. Cameron, Pa., presented a petition for the abolition of the franking privilege, and remarked that through the commendable zeal of the Post Master General the reform was now generally asked for by the people of Pennsylvania. He gave notice that in connection with this reform he would oppose the appropriation of money for postage stamps for members.

Mr. Wilson offered for reference a resolution granting a pension to the widow of the late President Lincoln. Referred to the Committee on Pensions

HOUSE.

After the introduction and reference of numerous bills,

Mr. Farnsworth moved to pass over all intervening business on the Speaker's table to take up the Virginia bill with the Senate amendment. The bill was taken up and the Senate substitute was read.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to concur in the Senate substitute and various speeches were made; sharp passages taking place between Bingham of Ohio and Butler of Mass.

Mr. Farnsworth's motion was agreed to and the Senate substitute concurred in by a strict party vote. Yeas 136 nays 57. An effect was made to have the evening session for debate, but it failed and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

The finance question was discussed at length in the Senate, yesterday. Mr. Fenton made a long, rambling speech. When he had finished, he had succeeded in involving himself in the meshes of impenetrable fog. Mr. Sumner called up his amendment to increase the bank circulation to five hundred millions. Mr. Morton and Mr. Garret Davis both attacked Sherman's bill in vigorous speeches. In the House the League Island swindle was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour. The contested election case of Wallace against Simpson (Fourth South Carolina District, from which Simpson, Dem., was elected by *only* 4,000 majority) was taken up, debated, and, on motion of Butler, recommitted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Mr. Harlan presented the credentials of James B. Howell, elected by the legislature of Iowa to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Senator Grimes.

Senator elect Howell then took the oath of office.

Mr. Williams moved that the Committee on Private Land Claims be discharged from the consideration of the papers in the case of M'Garrahan and that the said papers be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives. Agreed to.

HOUSE.

A resolution was presented instructing the Committee on Mining to investigate the causes of the late mining accident at Avondale, Pennsylvania, and to report means of preventing such accidents.

The House then resumed in the morning hour the consideration of the League Island navy yard bill.

Mr. Scofield closed the debate in an argument in favor of the bill, and then Mr. Dawes moved to lay the bill on the table, and called the yeas and nays. The bill was laid on the table-yeas 94, nays 67.

The House then, at 2:15, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Cessna in the chair), and took up the legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

### Legislature.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 19th,

Mr. Nagle introduced a bill entitled an act declaring that justices of the peace shall not act as Attorneys-at-Law.

Mr. White introduced a bill entitled an act to protect the people of Pennsylvania from empiricism, and to elevate the standing of the medical profession.

Nothing important was done in the House.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20, 1870.

Mr. Linderman presented a petition of the citizens of Bucks county, praying the legislature to abolish the penalty of death in every case of the conviction of persons for crime.

Petitions were presented from several counties asking for a law allowing the voters of wards or townships to decide the question of granting or refusing licenses to sell intoxicating liquors.

Also, as committed, bill entitled An act declaring that justices of the peace shall not practice as attorneys at law.

By Mr. White, from the Committee on the Judiciary General, as committed, bill entitled An act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution.

Also (same,) as committed, bill entitled An act regulating the preparation of medical prescriptions.

By Mr. Davis, from the Committee on the Judiciary General, with amendment, bill entitled An act to prevent the injury or destruction of baggage within the limits of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. Howard (same,) with a negative recommendation, bill entitled A supplement to an act entitled An act allowing parties in interest to be witnesses, approved April 15, 1869, allowing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases.

By Mr. Lowry, from the Committee on New Counties and County Seats, with amendments, bill entitled An act to provide for the erection of a new county out of parts of the counties of Crawford, Venango and Warren, to be called Petrolia.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

Bill entitled Joint resolution fixing Thursday, the 17th day of March next, as the day of final adjournment of the Legislature.

A bill entitled An act making the mode of voting throughout the Commonwealth uniform. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Rutan offered a resolution that the Committee on Judiciary General inquire if any additional judges are required for the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth. The resolution was adopted.

HOUSE.

The House met at the usual hour.

The committee to investigate State Treasury affairs were announced to be Messrs. Adaire, Ames, Hill, Buffington, M'Creary, Ellis and Dill, (Union.)

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 21, 1870.

Mr. Lowry read a bill to increase the salaries of the Supreme Judges.

Mr. Billingfelt reported from the committee an act fixing the 26th day of March as the day of final adjournment.

Mr. Rutan, a bill changing the time for holding township elections in the Commonwealth.

Senate adjourned until Monday night at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE.

Mr. Coray offered a petition from 1,761 citizens of Pittston asking for the passage of a ventilation bill. Also, a similar petition from 107 citizens of Luzerne county; also, another of 40 citizens; also, a petition from citizens of Scranton asking that the question of license or no license be put to a popular vote of election districts.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 24, 1870.

The Senate to night passed a joint resolution repealing the act abolishing the franking privilege, and restoring the same as it has heretofore existed. It was immediately messaged to the House, where it led to an animated discussion. It was finally voted down.

Mr. Keene, of Luzerne, thereupon submitted a joint resolution, giving the members the right to frank all documents where the postage does not exceed ten cents on each.

The proposition meets with more favor than any yet submitted. There has not been a record of the proceedings or a single bill of either Chamber yet printed.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were offered of no general interest. The Senate bill relative to franking was defeated.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 25.

A large number of local bills were reported from Committee. Mr. Beck offered a joint resolution discharging the pasters and folders of each House and that they be paid to the present time.

A motion to refer to Committee was not agreed to.

In the House, a number of private bills were taken up and disposed of, but nothing of general interest was done.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26.

Among the bills reported were the following:

By Mr. White (from the Committee on the Judiciary General), with amendment, a further supplement to the act entitled An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth, approved March 31, 1860.

Also, from same committee, with a negative recommendation, a supplement to an act entitled An act for punishment of cruelty to animals in this Commonwealth, approved March 24, 1869.

On the question of agreeing to the resolution ratifying the contract to print the records, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Billingfelt and Mr. Howard, and were as follows, viz: Yeas 20, Nays 13.

So the question was determined in affirmative.

HOUSE.

A number of bills were introduced, including the following:

On leave given, Mr. Davis presented a bill to provide for the postage of public documents and letters. The rules were suspended and the bill passed as follows, after a long debate:

*Be it enacted*, &c., That the Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives shall receive from the United States postmaster at Harrisburg all stamps for use in the Senate and House of Representatives, and each Senator and member of the House shall be entitled to receive postage stamps to an amount not exceeding $100 for each regular session, and the clerks of each House $100 for the use of themselves and assistants. An account shall be kept with each Senator and member by the respective clerks, to be revised by the Committee on Accounts; and if the stamps drawn by any Senator or member shall exceed said amount, such excess shall be charged to him and deducted from his pay.

### Latest News.

CAVE CITY KY. Jan. 18th, 1870.

The terrible tornado which swept over and destroyed this place, yesterday, was the most severe ever known in the country. Eleven persons are thus far known to have perished, and hundreds have been rendered homeless. The track of the storm, some half mile in width, is a perfect scene of desolation, not a house, barn or fence, even, being left in an upright condition. Many persons were badly injured by flying timbers, splinters &c. The river is higher than it has been for years, and a serious flood is threatened.

PITTSBURG, PENN., Jan. 23.

Alderman Edward Lynch, of this city, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment in the workhouse for misdemeanor in office.

BALTIMORE, MD., Jan. 23.

William S. Rockwell, of Georgia, once United States District Judge of that State, and Lieutenant Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of Masons for the Southern jurisdiction of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Georgia, died to-day in Hartford county, Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

Prince Arthur, the third eldest son of Queen Victoria, arrived here on Saturday evening last. On Saturday he attended Church and has since been viewing the city and suburbs. Much curiosity was evinced to catch a glimpse of the Royal visitor especially on the part of the fair sex.

LOUISVILLE KY., Jan. 24th.

George D. Prentice, the well known poet and journalist, died here on Saturday last, in his 68th year. He was famous as a wit and satirist, and contributed some exquisite poetry to the language. As a political editor he was at one time without a peer.

General Sir De Lacy Evans, of the British army, who when a young man, in 1814, commanded the raiding party which sacked and burned the City of Washington, and who in his old age was one of the most distinguished of the generals commanding in the Crimea, died in London on the 9th instant.

PORTLAND, Jan. 25.

Evening—The British steamer Monarch, with the remains of the late Geo. Peabody on board, and her escort, the United States steamer Plymouth, arrived to-night, and has anchored outside, owing to a dense fog. All are safe and well on board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

John M. Wood, of North Adams, Mass., was garroted at No. 69 Wall street, at 2 P. M. to-day, and robbed of certified checks for $13,000, obtained shortly before from Jay Cooke & Co.

RICHMOND, Jan. 25.—A salute of 100 guns was fired in the park, at noon, in honor of the admission of Virginia. About 5,000 persons were present, two-thirds of whom were colored.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 25.

About 1 o'clock this morning, as a regular eastward-bound freight train was pulling out of the switch to the main track at Hankins, a few miles west of Port Jervis, an extra freight train came thundering along, and ran into the regular, demolishing the engine of the extra, and piling the freight cars upon each other in grand confusion. About fifteen cars, laden with flour, butter, and other merchandise, were almost completely wrecked and their contents scattered in every direction.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25,—A collision occurred to-night, in Jersey City, between the Erie Railroad strikers and the men who took their places. As the latter were leaving work, at 6 p. m., they were attacked by a crowd of a thousand men and women. The prompt interference of the police prevented serious results. Pat. Scanlon, who struck one of the new men, was arrested, and as the police were taking him to the station-house the mob attempted a rescue, attacking the police with stones.

The officers drew their pistols and discharged them in the air, and succeeded in frightening the rioters away. Pat Morgan, another striker, who led the attack, was arrested, and with both prisoners the police reached the station-house followed by the entire mob. Three of the officers were hit and severely hurt with brickbats. As soon as the prisoners were locked up the mob dispersed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

DEFEAT OF THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL.

The House this afternoon, by a vote of 94 to 67, tabled the bill for the removal of the Philadelphia navy yard to League Island. This is a disastrous defeat for Pennsylvanians, and holds out some encouragement to the New Englanders, who have not yet lost all hopes of New London being selected as the spot. The failure of the measure is mainly attributed to the expose of Mr. Dawes.

### Alaska.

A report, just sent in to the Senate, of the special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department sent out to Alaska, is an interesting document, as it gives a detailed account of the climate, resources and inhabitants of that Territory. The white population does not exceed 300 in number. In the eastern part there were from 12,000 to 15,000 Indians, and in the other portions from 6000 to 8000. The tribes are principally of Asiatic origin. The agent asserts that Alaska will prove to be a very costly property to the Government, and will require an annual expenditure of $500,000 for the military and naval establishments which must be kept up, besides the annual interest on the purchase money of $7,200,000, in gold. The seal fisheries, if properly conducted, will yield from $75,000 to $100,000 per annum, and the custom dues $5000 to $10,000. He recommends that one post be garrisoned with a small force, and that one armed steamer be stationed off the coast, and that the United States Courts of California, Oregon and Washington Territory should have original jurisdiction in law and equity cases arising in Alaska. He also suggests that the privileges of occupying the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, and of buying not over 100,000 skins per annum from the natives, should be granted to one or more incorporated companies, under bonds to pay the duties and provide for the support of the natives.

### Card of Thanks.

BLOOMSBURG, Jan. 25, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:—Permit us through the columns of your paper to acknowledge a handsome donation, given on the 20th inst., by the Lutheran congregations of Bloomsburg and Orangeville, and other friends. The donation consisted of a silver watch and chain, a beautiful wash stand and set complete, a ladies' cloak, ten dresses, one sack, eight fine shirts, one pair of fine boots, two barrels of flour, forty pounds of lard, three turkeys, chickens, potatoes, butter, eggs, tea, coffee, sugar, dried fruit, brooms, a fine lot of glassware, with many other useful articles, and fifty dollars in greenbacks, amounting in all to the sum of $275,00. Many thanks to the kind donors. May our Heavenly Father bless you all abundantly in all temporal things, but above all, give you of the bread and meat which perisheth not.

REV. B. F. ALLEMAN,
MRS. C. L. ALLEMAN.

A SNAKE BADLY FOOLED.—Last Saturday morning Levi Henry shot and killed a black snake, five feet long, on the hills back of the town. Observing an enlarged appearance about the centre of the body, he concluded that the snake had swallowed something which was as yet undigested, so he cut the reptile open, revealing one of those false china eggs, just the size of an ordinary hen's egg. The snake had been robbing hen's nests, and, finding this object in one, did not discover the true nature of the inviting viand until it was too late.—*Ironton (Ohio) Register.*

### Fair for the Catholic Church, Centralia.

EDITOR COLUMBIAN, *Dear Sir:*—As your Conyngham correspondent did not give you the vote for the different articles at this Fair, with your consent, I submit the following facts and figures for publication. These will explain themselves and it is hoped that all will be satisfied with the truth. In the matter of the Dictionary it is only justice to Mr. O'Connor to say that he was not the doner as R. C. remarks. Miss O'Conner presented it to Rev. D. Ignatius McDermott to use it as he pleased for the benefit of the Fair. The following is the exact vote with the names of the contestants for the different articles:

Candidates for Clock—Robert Gorrell had 1,506, C. Goodrich 1,000, C. M. Freck 700; Gorrell's majority 507.

Candidates for Cane—Richard Thornton had 1,620 votes, James Kealy 1,204; Thornton's majority 456.

For Dictionary—Jeremiah O'Conner 1,291, D. W. Lenihan 812, Michael P. Butler 810, John J. Coughlin 300, Chas. G. Murphy 200; O'Conner's maj. 479.

For set China Dishes—Mrs. Thomas Garrity 600, Miss Dougherty 490, Mrs. Brannon 288, Mrs. D. T. McKiernan 91, Mrs. Judge 30; Mrs. Garrity's maj. 110.

Thomas Goery, of Bloomsburg, won a bride, and a great many prizes of value were drawn by chance. With justice to all, I am

Respectfully yours,

VERITAS.

CENTRALIA, Jan. 20, 1870.

HOW WILL HE BE RECEIVED?—How will the negro U. S. Senator be received by his Radical Colleagues? That is a question we cannot help asking? It will not do for them to treat him as the Radicals of the House did Mr. Menard, "the colored gemman from Louisiana." He must not be crowded back into a dark corner, and compelled to crouch on an unused sofa under the gallery. The Hon. W. H. Revel is, according to Radical doctrine, the perfect equal and the full peer of Sumner, Simon Cameron or any other Senator. The Radicals must act up to the principles they profess. They must face the music manfully. Revel is an Ohio "nigger," a carpet-bagger. That prevents him from being a proper representative of the blacks of Mississippi; but it will not authorize the Radicals to treat him with any disrespect. Let Sumner open his arms to the new comer, and let him see that there is no exhibition of "the barbarism of caste" on the Republican side of the Senate.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

THE Committee on Federal Relations at Albany has made a report in reference to the present position of Cuba. It condemns the policy of the United States Government very severely, and declares that it "exhibits a mean and subservient spirit wholly at variance with the genius of this nation." Moreover, the report asserts that the insurgent Cubans are a nation with a properly-constituted Government. Now will the Committee tell us where is the seat of that Government. Supposing the President wished to dispatch an agent to it, how would the mission be accomplished. Would there be any security that the agent would not be intercepted by the Spanish forces, who are practically masters of the island. *N. Y. Times*

## MARRIAGES.

YEAGER—LEVAN—On the 16th inst., at the residence of Washington Adams, in Locust twp., by Peter Swank, Esq., Mr. Livingston Yeager of Hemlock, to Miss Johanna LeVan of Locust, Columbia county.

KELLAM—JOLLEY—At Town Hill, Pa. Jan. 19, 1870, by P. C. Wadsworth, Esq., Col. Wm. W. Kellam of Wayne county and Miss Cat. A. Jolley, of Wyoming, Co. Pa.

## DEATHS.

REED—Near Elysburg, Pa., Dec. 26th, 1869, Mr. David Reed, aged 72 years, 6 months and 5 days.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$10,000 GUARANTEE.

BUCK LEAD
EXCELS ALL OTHER LEAD!
1st. For its Unrivaled Whiteness,
2d. For its Unequalled Durability,
3d. For its Unsurpassed Covering Property.
Lastly, for its Economy.

☞ IT COSTS LESS to paint with BUCK LEAD than any other White Lead extant. The same weight covers MORE SURFACE, is more DURABLE, and makes WHITER WORK.

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COTTAGES, CUT BUILDINGS of every description, FENCES, &c. THIRTY-FIVE DIFFERENT SHADES. Durable, Cheap, Uniform, and Beautiful shades.
Sample cards sent by Mail if desired.
Dealers' Orders will be promptly executed by the manufacturers.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
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jan28'70-1y. Philadelphia

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A FAMILY AND AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.
Devoted to CHOICE LITERATURE, including Poetry, Novelettes, Tales, and Moral and Entertaining Reading, generally. In the Literary Department we shall present the choicest varieties within the reach of our extended means, and nothing to be found in any journal or magazine.
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE, embracing Farming, Gardening, Fruit-Raising, etc. Our labors in this department for over thirty years, have met the cordial approbation of the public. Our purpose has been to furnish useful and reliable information upon these very important branches of industry and to protect all so far as within our power against the false doctrines and selfish purposes of the many empirics and sensation adventurers by which the farmer is incessantly assailed. This portion of the *Germantown Telegraph* is alone worth the price of subscription.
NEWS DEPARTMENT.—The same industry, care, and discrimination in gathering and preparing the stirring events of the day, expressed for this paper, which hitherto has been one of its marked features and given such universal satisfaction, will be continued with redoubled efforts to meet the increasing demands of the public.
TERMS.—Two dollars and fifty cents per annum. No orders received without the cash, and all subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent. Address
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LORILLARD'S "EUREKA" Smoking Tobacco | is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired.
It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB Smoking Tobacco | pleased by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effect, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

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If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.
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P. LORILLARD & CO.,
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WANTED.—100 FARMERS and others out of employment from $75 to $150 per month, from now to Spring, by addressing
BAILEY & CO.,
NOS. 20, '69-3m. 610 Arch Street, Phila.


## SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of Sundry writs of Venditioni exponas, Levari Facias, and

# The Columbian.

oomsburg, Friday, Jan. 28, 1870.


RCHASE.—The property of the late J. Sloan, on Market St., was bought e sale on Saturday last, by Isaac el, for $8,000.

ALE.—We learn that Conrad Bittenler has sold his farm on the Espy to I. S. Kuhn of this place, for $175 acre.

ON. GEORGE SCOTT, the member n this District has been placed upon following Committees of the House; eral Relations, Education, Counties Townships, Corporations, and Vice Immorality.

IRE.—The carpenter shop of Silas jamin, near Benton, was totally royed by fire on Saturday alst, toher with its contents. Loss not wn, but insured for an amount suft to cover it.

ORRECTION.—In our last issue, ough a mistake of the printer, we e made to say that the average numof paupers in our Poor House was *y-three and eight-tenths* instead of *and three-eighths* as we intended.

ROWN LINE—The freights on this have been reduced, thus rendering ll more desirable for our merchants have their goods forwarded by it, ead of by the more costly Express ower Freight line.

ONFIRMATION.—The sacred rite of rmation was administered by the Rev. Bishop Stevens, at the Court se, on Tuesday evening last. nty three persons were confirmed.

WESTERN railroad has killed a passer in a very ingenious way. The spout which supplies the locomotive tanks was dropped through the roof he sleeping car upon him as he lay n upper berth.

FULL STOP.—The town clock came rief again during the storm of Mon; the rain which fell having frozen clogged the hands of the venerable epiece. We have no remarks to e on the occasion, having heretofore dged ourselves in a few *time*-ly gestions on a similar stoppage.

NNUAL REPORT.—We have receivhe thirty seventh Annual Report he Managers of the Pennsylvania itute for the Blind. The Institute a flourishing condition. The numof blind persons therein on the 1st December, ult., was 183. The manctures for the year amounted to $17,45.

R. R. ACCIDENTS.—Michael Devaney Pittston was run over and killed, on L. & B. R. R. on Wednesday of last k.

n Gillett, a brakesman on the e road was run over and killed at nion on Saturday last.

REGULAR.—For some time past the spapers both weekly and daily have ed us very irregularly. New York, rrisburg and Philadelphia papers e all been out of time. As we can believe that all the printing establments in the country have become moralized at the same time, we are lined to think something is wrong the Post Office or Railroad department.

HE NEW BILLS.—The newly issued greenbacks," fully deserve the title they are the greenest things we have for some time. The paper used is y thin and does not look as if it ld stand much wear.

he Government has not distinguishitself in its later editions of money or age stamps, each issue being inferior he one preceding it.

VERY SPRING-LIKE.—The warm ther which has prevailed with us, ms to have extended into the usually er regions of New England. In rtford, Conn., it is stated that the ves on the lilac bushes have burst h and are fully half an inch in length. hould the mild days continue much ger there will be danger of the buds fruit trees opening sufficiently to be ed by the chill winds of February March, which will probably follow ill-assorted marriage of Spring and nter.

OOD ORDER.—It is a great pleasure be able to note the perfect order and itude which prevails on our streets. In no other respect Bloomsburg has proved in this, that the riotous and orderly conduct which once disgraced the town, no longer exists. We uld, however, tell certain young genmen who now and then feel impelled overturn boxes, &c. in front of the res, that such proceeding is contrary law and may eventually get some of em into trouble if persisted in. *Verbum sap!*

WHEN the COLUMBIAN again undertakes to print any of our articles, we ll feel indebted if allowed to correct proof."—*Republican.*

tainly Dr., although we can see nothg to be gained by it; better use your re time in correcting your own sheet, ich needs it more. By constant apcation and unusual care you might ceed well enough to convince some the weaker minded that you derstand English when you read it d are competent to criticize errors in ers.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. e annual meeting of the Society, for purpose of electing officers for the suing year, took place at the rooms the Society at Harrisburg on Wedesday, January 19th. The following gennen were elected among others. Presnt, John C. Morris. Vice Presints, Daniel G. Driesbach, from the elfth district George Scott, from the rteenth. The committee will meet the 16th of March next to fix a time d place for the next holding of the hibition. The terms of office of the cording secretary and treasurer do not pire until March next.

A GRAND ESTABLISHMENT.—We uld call the attention of our readers the advertisement, to be found in other column, of the wholesale Drug use and Paint and Color Works of ench, Richards & Co., 10th and Mar St Sts. Philadelphia.

This well known and most reliable m, have one of the largest and most mplete establishments in the United ates, and the excellence of their goods acknowledged everywhere. Their ilding is valued at over $300,000. Some idea of the magnitude of their siness may be formed from the fact at they are able to grind *twenty tons* white lead daily. Their arrangents for carrying on the Drug business e on a scale equally as large.

KEROSENE DISASTERS.—The users of rosene will be interested in the followg directions for avoiding explosions: First, never fill kerosene lamps after rk, but fill them in the day time; cond, never allow a lamp to be placed the mantle-piece, whether the same a grate or a stove fire, as the heat of e same will cause the oil to be more inflammable and more liable to explosion hen lighted; third, as it is a common ractice in cigar and other factories to ve their lamps hung on wire from e ceilings, they should be removed hen not in use, as the heat of the stoves nds toward the ceiling, the effect ing the same as in the second suggesn, fourth, do not let the wick get aked or crusty, but trim it frequently.

THE EVENING STAR.—Our readers must have noticed of late the exceeding brightness of Venus, now the evening star. It is really as brilliant as a new moon and gives about as much light.

SUPREME COURT.—On Monday last, in Philadelphia, Col. John G. Freeze and Capt. C. B. Brockway, on motion of Joshua W. Comly, Esq., were admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.

WE would call attention to the prospectus of the Germantown Telegraph, to be found in another column. It is a very well conducted paper and first class authority upon all matters, Agricultural, Horticultural and Floral. The reading matter is of good character and carefully selected.

THEIR FORWARD MARCH.—The Knights of Pythias are rapidly increasing in this country. In this State, especially, have they augmented their numbers to a remarkable extent. The year 1867 closed with thirty-one lodges; 1868 closed with one hundred and nineteen lodges, and the year 1869, closing January 25, 1870, will present a roll numbering two hundred and thirty-five lodges, with a membership of about 52,500. Philadelphia alone boasts one hundred lodges. The order has been establish in thirty States of the Union, and grand lodges have been instituted in twenty-four.

PLYMOUTH REGISTER.—We learn that this paper after a brief existence, will be discontinued at Plymouth and published hereafter at Scranton. The editor in his last issue says:

"We consider that our invitation to reside in the town of Plymouth was only an outward show. In other words we have come to the grave, and, we think, correct conclusion, that we are not welcome, and, in accordance with our instinctive conviction, have made up our minds to depart at an early day."

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.—Mothers should remember that the limbs of children require as much clothing as any part of the body in all seasons, and especially during winter. A distinguished French physician, just deceased, remarked only a short time ago, that during his twenty-six years of practice in Paris, twenty thousand children had been borne to the cemeteries a sacrifice to the absurd costume of naked arms. Dr. Warren thinks that Boston sacrifices five hundred babes every year by not clothing their limbs. The arms should be covered from the wrist to the shoulder, with thick knit woolen sleeves.

DECISION RELATIVE TO COUNTY INSTITUTES.—In response to a letter for information addressed to the State Superintendent of Common Schools by a teacher at Williamsport, the said official under date of Dec. 10th, has made the following decision relative to the law regulating the holding of County Institutes:

"That Schools Directors *are not compelled* to close their schools in order to allow their teachers the privilege of attending a Teachers' Institute.

School Directors cannot *compel* teachers to attend an Institute.

Whether Directors can deduct anything from the salaries of teachers who do not attend an Institute, depends upon the contract between the parties."

TOO SOOTHING.—A New York paper speaking of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, says that analysis has detected morphine in that favorite infant remedy, in sufficient quantities to render it dangerous. If this be true mothers desirous of raising their babies had better confine themselves to catnip tea or some such innocuous beverage.

What a dreadful thing it is to have our faith in Mrs. Winslow shattered, and to be compelled to look on that hitherto unassailable matron as an exterminator of innocents! So many of our ancient beliefs are being proved false of late, that we have no doubt we shall totally disbelieve in Mother Goose before long.

DISTURBING RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.—In many places it seems to be a belief among young men, that religious bodies have no rights which are bound to be respected. Our community is, fortunately, not grievously afflicted with this style of lawbreaking, but it may be well to publish the facts in a case which has just been legally decided. A young man named Seachrist, in Dallastown, York county, recently so misbehaved himself in church, as to break up the meeting. Upon histrial for the offence, the Presiding Judge, the Hon. Robt. J. Fisher, asserted the right of religious bodies to form their own rules for governance, and the liability of persons breaking them to be punished. Seachrist was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars, the costs of prosecution and to be imprisoned in the county jail for fifteen days.

CORRECT SPEAKING.—We advise all our young people to acquire in early life, the habit of correct speaking and writing, and to abandon as early as possible any use of slang words or phrases. The longer you live the more difficult the acquirement of correct language will be, and if the golden age of youth, the proper season for the acquisition of language, be passed in abuse, the unfortunate victim, if neglected, is very properly doomed to slang for life. Money is unnecessary to procure this education. Every man has it in his power. He has merely to use the language which he reads, instead of the slang which he hears, to form his taste from the best speakers and poets in the country; to treasure up choice phrases in his memory, and habituate himself to their use, avoiding at the same time that pedantic precision and bombast which shows the weakness of vain ambition, rather than the polish of an educated mind.

YOUR LOCAL PAPER.—One of the best evidences of the prosperity of a town, is furnished in the columns of a local paper. Strangers examine it, and draw their conclusions as to the thrift and enterprise of its people. Looking through the advertisements displayed in its pages, and learning the number of the inhabitants of the place itself, very correct conclusions can be thus reached, as to the adaptability of the town to their own immediate wants. If a local paper is strongly supported by the business community, that fact is soon discovered by the reader, and it is taken as an evidence that the community itself is an intelligent and prosperous one. But let its business men withhold their patronage, and it exhibits a lack of wisdom and enterprise totally at variance with the spirit of the times in which we live. The merchant of today must keep up with the spirit of progress, and avail himself of the many opportunities that are offered to him to widen his acquaintance with those around him, if he intends to make himself a successful business man Nothing more effectually secures this end for him, than a good, live local paper.

LEGAL WEIGHT OF GRAIN.—In answer to an inquiry of one of our subscribers respecting the legal weight of Grain, we give the following legislative enactments:

| | |
|---|---|
| Potatoes—by act of March 23, 1865, | 56 lbs |
| Wheat—act of March 10, 1818, | 60 " |
| Rye and Corn—act of April 16, 1815 | 56 " |
| Barley—act of March 10, 1818, | 47 " |
| Buckwheat—act of March 10, 1818, | 48 " |
| Oats—act of April 13, 1859, | 30 " |
| Clover Seed—act of March 22, 1869, | 60 " |
| Timothy Seed, by custom, | 44 " |

The above is all the statute law upon the subject in this State. By being so near the line of New York, and that being the principal market, custom has adopted some of their rules which is

| | |
|---|---|
| For Oats | 32 lbs. |
| Corn | 58 " |
| Buckwheat | 50 " |

If however a man purchases or sells a certain number of bushels of grain, and nothing is said about weight, there is nothing in law that will oblige him to sell or buy by weight, but struck measure, will fulfill the contract.

THE ending syllable "ough," which in such a terror to foreigners, is shown up in its several pronunciations in the following lines:

Wife, make me some dumplings of dough,
They're better than meat for my cough;
Pray, let them be boiled till done through,
But not till they're heavy or tough.
Now, I must be off to my plough,
And the boys (when they've had enough),
Must keep the flies off with a bough,
While the old horse drinks at the trough.

DUNNING.—One of our exchanges, hard up for money to meet expenses, has been compelled to dun pretty sharply, and ingeniously puts in rhyme the apology therefor—which we commend to the attention of our own readers:—

"Should you ask us why this d unning,
Why these as? complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents,
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of State affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and instruction,
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly?
Should you ask us why this dunning?
We should answer, we should tell you,
"From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who takes letters,
With a stamp from Uncle Samuel—
'Uncle Sam' the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind and firmly spoken,
'Please to pay us what you owe us.'
"Sad it is to hear such message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the nimble carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay our Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay for used up paper,
Ten and twenty hundred dollars!
"Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn to see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years of toilsome labor,
Due despite our constant dunning,
Due in sums from three to twenty.
"Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a spectra from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper PAID FOR?
Send us money—send us money,
Send us money—send us money,
SEND US MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!"

## LOCAL NOTICES.

SONG BOOKS! Sheet Music, and musical Instruments. Alstatt, Court House alley.

WHY will people suffer with a cold, when they can buy a bottle of Phœnix Pectoral for 25 cents. It is a sure cure.

COAL OIL.—For a few years past our readers must have observed the fact that the quality of coal oil has been getting worse and worse. This is not because the supply is any poorer than formerly, but because rascally refiners and middle men adulterate it. This accounts for smoking lamps, frequent explosions, and the coating of the wick before the oil is half exhausted. We have been shown a superior article sold by Dr. Schuyler, of this place, which is as clear as water, and burns with a bright steady flame. He will have no trouble in selling it, so long as the oil keeps up to the present standard. 12-4t.

REDUCTION.—Dr. J. Schuyler has reduced the price of coal oil one cent per gallon.

IF you desire rosy cheeks and a complexion fair and free from pimples and blotches, purify your blood by the use of Dr. Pierce's Alterative Extract or Golden Medical Discovery. It has no equal for this purpose, nor as a remedy for severe Coughs or Bronchitis.

Sold by druggists, or enclose three and a quarter dollars to Dr. R. V. Pierce Buffalo, N. Y., and get three bottles free of Express charges.

### Bloomsburg Market Report.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat per bushel | $1.10 |
| Rye " | 1 10 |
| Corn " | 93 |
| Oats, " | 45 |
| Flour per barrel | 8 00 |
| Clover seed | 8 00 |
| Flaxseed | 2 65 |
| Butter | 30 |
| Eggs | 30 |
| Tallow | 10 |
| Potatoes | 40 |
| Dried Apples | 2 25 |
| Hams | 15 |
| Sides and Shoulders | 20 |
| Lard per pound | 20 |
| Hay per ton | 18 00 |
| IRON— | |
| No. 1 Scotch pig | $42 |
| Nos. 2 " | 30 |
| Bloom | 39 |

LUMBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hemlock Boards per thousand feet | $16 00 |
| Pine " " (one inch) | 18 00 |
| Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock) | 15 00 |
| Shingles, No. 1 per thousand | 3 00 |
| " " 2 " | 7 00 |
| Siding " " R. | 18 00 |

### Philadelphia Markets.

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR— | |
| Northwestern superfine at | $4 25@ 4 50 |
| Northwestern extra | 4 50@ 4 75 |
| Northwestern family | 6 00@ 6 75 |
| Pennsylvania and Western superfine | 5 00@ 6 00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western extra | 5 75@ 6 75 |
| Pennsylvania and Western family | 6 50@ 11 00 |
| Pennsylvania and Western fancy | 11 50@ 13 25 |
| Rye flour | 6 00 |
| WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus | $1 60@ 1 70 |
| Southern " | $2 00@ 2 03 |
| California " | $3 20 |
| white " | $3 15@ 3 10 |
| RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus | $1 40@ 1 45 |
| CORN—Yellow, " | $1 20 |
| White, " | $1 17@ 1 17 |
| OATS—₱ bus | 62@ 65 |
| PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl | $25 50 |
| Mess Beef, " | $24 00 |
| Dressed Hogs, ₱ lb | 8½@ 8¾ |
| Smoked Hams " | 17@ 19c |
| " Shoulders ₱ lb | 12c |
| Lard, ₱ lb | 17@ 18 c |
| SEEDS—Cloversees ₱ bus | $9 00@ 9 50 |
| Timothyseed ₱ bus | $4 75 |
| Flaxseed " | $2 55 |
| CATTLE—Best Cattle ₱ lb | 9@ 11½ c |
| Cows, ₱ head | $55@ $70 |
| SHEEP—₱ lb | 6@ 9c |
| HOGS—₱ 100 lbs | $11 25@ 11 50 |


A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES will almost invariably give instant relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, they have a soothing effect.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

nov. 12,'69-6m.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a sample, which will do to commence work on and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. jan.21'70.


## PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., on SATURDAY, JANUARY 29th, 1870, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, W. H. Abbott, administrator, &c., of John Wampole, late of Catawissa, Columbia county, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, the following described real estate, to wit: All that certain

### LOT OF GROUND

situate in Catawissa, bounded on the north by land of Catawissa Rail Road, on the east by lands of Stephen Baldy and C. S. Cox, on the south by Second street of said town, and on the west by lands of A. J. Prescott, containing about one-half acre, whereon is erected a

### TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

WELLINGTON H. ENT, Clerk.

☞ TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money shall be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth, less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation, &c. &c. Purchaser to pay for Deed and Stamps.

W. H. ABBOTT, Administrator.
jan. 14,'70-3t.

## FOR SALE.

About fifty-five feet 13½ in. Shafting with plate couplings and hangings complete, now in use but too light for our work. Also sixty feet new shafting 2½ in. and 2 in. turned, with plate couplings and adjustable hangers. Will be sold cheap Also one Thresh ng Machine. Apply to

S. W. SAMPLE & CO.
dec. 17,'69-tf.

## COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Ivan Derr and Charles F. Mann Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 16th day of Dec., in the year of our Lord, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-nine, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 7th day of Feb. next, to continue one week.

AND WHEREAS ALSO the same Judges have issued their precept bearing date the 16th day of Dec., A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine and to me directed for holding an Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas in Bloomsburg in the county of Columbia on the second Monday being the 14th day of February next, and to continue one week.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 7th day of Feb., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 3d day of Jan., in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-third year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD,
Bloomsburg, Jan. 7, 1870. Sheriff.

## LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT THE FEB., TERM 1870 THE FIRST TEN CASES TO BE TRIED FIRST WEEK BEGINNING WEDNESDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clark. | Edward M'Call et. al. vs John Sweeney. |
| Freeze, Clark. | Henry J. Yeaple, vs Isaac Drum & terre tenant |
| Little Clark. | Henry J. Yeaple, vs Isaac Drum & terre tenant. |
| Little, Jackson. | Abraham Martz, vs D. F. Seybert. |
| Little. Whitmoyer. | Lavina Davenport, vs William M. Klinetob. |
| Little. Clark. | John Coleman, vs Michael Cronan. |
| Brockway. Clark. | John Shipman, vs Thomas J. Vanderslice, |
| Freeze. Kahler. | Charles R. Green, vs Peter Schug. |
| Clark. Freeze. | George Zarr, vs Wm. M'Kelvy. |
| Clark. Little. | Reuben H. King, vs Elisha B. Pursel. |

SECOND WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Clark. | Sara A. Peterman's adm'r. vs Valentine Stout, et. al. |
| Freeze, Rhoads. | Gideon Arndt. vs John U. Leiby. |
| Little & Freeze. Whitmoyer. | Robert S. Hampton vs Richard Watkins. |
| Levelle. Freeze. | Thomas Benfield vs Uriah Campbell. |
| Ikeler. Clark. | F. Zimmerman, & T. L. Hordle, use. vs H. H. Wm. Creveling. |
| Freeze. Knorr. | A & J. Reinoehl vs Lackawanna & B. R. R. Co. |
| Clark. Whitmoyer. | Alexander Colley vs Allens Cole. |
| Freeze. Clark. | Monroe Brundage vs Elisha B. Pursell. |
| Kahler. Brockway. | Michael Grover use. vs H. S. Marr. |
| Freeze. | Stacey John, vs Mary John's Committee. |
| Clark & Knorr. Freeze. | Stacey John, vs Mary John's Committee. |
| Clark & Knorr. Clark & Brockway | Stacey John, vs Mary John's Committee. Peter Schug, vs Charles Lee. |
| Little. Marr Brothers. | Continental Coal Co. vs Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. |
| Freeze. Knorr. | Wm. Marr, vs Hughes & Ruckle. |
| Kahler & Ikeler. Whitmoyer. | Geo. Stackhouse, vs Andrew Stackhouse. |
| Clark. Abbott. | Ann Margerum; vs David Hunt, et ux. |
| Whitmoyer. | Samuel Whitmyer, vs Wilson Deitterich. |
| Clark. Clark. | Thomas Hughes, use, vs Wesley Ruckel. |
| Freeze. Ikeler. | George Masters & Son, vs Samuel Brugler. |
| Freeze. | Daniel Shuman Admr. vs Mathias Alstetter, et. al. |
| Brockway. Howell. | M. F. Howell, et. al. vs Mary E. Green. |
| Freeze, Whitmoyer. Brockway & Thompson. | Frederick Hossler, vs Gideon G. Hossler, et. al. |
| Freeze, Howell. | William A. Case, vs The twp. of Scott. |
| Miller. | John Jacobs, vs G. L. Johnson. |
| Ikeler, Clark. | Samuel Kline, vs Preserve Conner, et. al. |
| Ikeler. Brockway. | W. B. Kline, et. ux. vs Abraham Moore, et. al. |
| Little. Jackson. | C. R. Campbell, & Co. vs Taggart, Furman & Barton, |
| Jackson. | Ephraim Balliett, vs Aaron Andrews, et. al. |
| Whitmoyer. Freeze. | Jacob Gilbert, vs George Strausser. |
| Whitmoyer. Little. | Wm. Brooks, et. ux. vs Wm. Struthers, et. ux. |
| Freeze. Clark. | E. J. & U. P. M'Henry, vs Joseph R. Evans. |
| Jackson. Freeze. | Joseph O. Kramer, vs Peter Smith. |
| Clark. Levelle. | Thacher & Co. et. al. vs Wm. Goodman. |
| Little. Howell. | Wm. Milnes, et. al. vs Daniel F. Seybert, et. al. |
| Little. Whitmoyer. | Jennie Henwood, vs A. J. Evans, et. al. |
| Clark. Baldy. | Wm. M. Martin, et. ux. vs Timothy Bagan et. al. |
| Clark & Freeze. Knorr. | Henry T. Relly, vs James Carr. |
| Whitmoyer. Baldy. | Wm. H. Wolfe, vs Jesse D. Rice. |
| Little, Jackson. | Wm. M. Klinetob, vs G. G. Jacoby, & Co. |
| Barkley. Freeze. | C. D. Fowler, use. vs Reuben Miller. |
| Jackson. | WELLINGTON H. ENT, Prothy. |

## GRAND JURORS.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1870.

Bloom—Thos. Hickey, Michael Tracy, David Brobst, Thos. W. Sayre.
Briarcreek—William Lamon.
Centralia—James Dyke, William Snyder.
Conyngham—John Price.
Catawissa—Solomon Shuman.
Franklin—James P. Hoagland.
Hemlock—James D. Pursell, Theodore Dent.
Locust—Hiram G. Hower.
Mountour—Philip Foor, Isaac Mowry.
Maine—Nathan Miller.
Mt. Pleasant—John Mordan, sr.
Pine—David Sanders.
Scott—John W. Keller, Samuel R. Kline, Charles Lee, John Ammerman, Franklin P. Kelley.

## TRAVERSE JURORS.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1870.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—A. Witman, E. R. Brinker, A. Sollender, Jacob Evans, J. Tromp, A. McDonald.
Benton—Reuben Davis.
Cat.—H. Abbott, Peter Bubb, Benj. Miller, Joseph Mertz, S. D. Rinard, S. Rawn, J. B. Knittle, L. Kreigh.
Centralia—Wm. H. Shuman.
Centre—John Ester, Jacob Sponsler, Henry Shafer, jr.
Hemlock—Aaron Smith, John Betz, Daniel Parsel, A. J. Emmett.
Locust—Wm. Erwin, John Bird, John Herner.
Maine—C. Haman, S. H. W. Brown, J. R. Jameson.
Madison—Louis Schuyler, J. Cosper.
Mifflin—E. R. Brown, A. J. Buckalew.
Scott—R. J. Millard, M. McCollum, J. McCandy, I. Hess.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—Thos. Gorey, Peter Rechtel, Charles Dobler.
Berwick—R. H. Eaton.
Benton—Wm. Appleman, Wm. Smith.
Beaver—A. E. Johnson, J. Breidbender.
Briarcreek—H. Doak, D. Miller, D. Martz, R. Bowen.
Catawissa—Walter Scott.
Centre—Wm. Scott.
Centralia—F. James.
Fishingcreek—J. Dealer.
Franklin—M. Hower, Joel Zarr, J. Soloman, Greenwood—David Rester.
Hemlock—Geo. Lovey, J. R. Miller.
Locust—John Billig, jr. Geo Getty, J. Yeager.
Maine—John Betz, Wm. Fisher.
Mifflin—J. G. Winterstein.
Mt. Pleasant—W. E. Sands.
Pine—Solomon Darr.
Roaringcreek—John D. Houck.
Sugarloaf—John Klinger.
Scott—Asa Everett, Thos. Trench, H. P Oman, D. Mowry.

## COLUMBIA COUNTY CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION, OF ESPY, PA.

*OFFICERS:*

GILBERT H. FOWLER, ..... President.
DANIEL SNYDER, ..... Vice President
CHARLES S. FOWLER, ..... Treasurer.
M. C. MCCOLLUM, ..... Secretary.
SAMUEL KNORR, ..... Attorney.

*MEDICAL EXAMINERS:*

W. H. BRADLEY, M. D. W. A. CARR, M. D.

*BOARD OF DIRECTORS:*

WM. H. WOODIS, ABRAM SNYDER,
H. A. KLINE, T. W. EDGAR,
H. G. CREVELING,

*GENERAL AGENT:*

M. C. MCCOLLUM, ..... Espy, Pa.

*CONSTITUTION.*

ARTICLE I.—NAME.

The name, style, and title of the Association shall be the Columbia County Co-operative Relief Association,

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT.

The object of the Association shall be, the relief of Fathers, Mothers, Widows and Orphans of deceased members,

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

Sec. 1. The requisite qualifications for membership are, that the applicant shall be in good health, hale, and sound.

Sec. 2. All applications for membership shall be made in writing or in person, the applicant setting forth his name, age, occupation, residence, and paying his initiation fee. The applicant must further produce a medical certificate, certifying that he is a fit person to become a member.

ARTICLE IV.—MANAGEMENT.

The business of the Association shall be conducted by five Trustees who shall be annually elected at the regular stated meeting of the Association in October of each year.

ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS.

At the first meeting of the Trustees in each year, they shall elect a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer to serve the ensuing year.

ARTICLE VI.—FUND.

In order to secure stability to the Association, there shall be raised a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied, 1st to the current expenses; 2d to the mothers, widows, or heirs of deceased members. The fixing of the said fund to be provided for in the By-Laws.

ARTICLE VII.

All motions to amend the Constitution shall be made in writing, and by the consent of three-fifths of the Trustees. If the amendment is approved at a subsequent meeting by four-fifths of the Trustees, application shall be made to the Court to have said amendment allowed,

*BY-LAWS.*

TRUSTEES.

1st. The property and business of this Association shall be controlled by five Trustees, who shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the Association to be held on the first Monday of October, in each year.

2d. For the purpose of such election the Trustees for the time being, shall determine the place and hours for opening and closing the polls, and advertise the same for ten days prior thereto, and the Secretary shall also notify each Trustee in writing of such election.

3d. The Trustees shall hold stated meetings at the office of the Association, in the Town of Espy, on the third Monday of January, April, July, and October. Special meetings may be called by the President at his discretion or by any three of the Trustees,

4th. Three Trustees shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

OFFICERS.

5th. The officers, of this Association, shall be a President, a Vice President, Secretary and a Treasurer, and such other officers, clerks and agents, as may be necessary. The President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be elected by the Trustees and hold office for one year.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

6th. The President, shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Trustees, and shall have the chief management and control of the business of the Association. All contracts on behalf of the Association shall be made by him or under his authority. He shall see that proper records of the business and transactions of the Association are kept. He shall appoint all employees and may remove them at pleasure.

He shall see that a deposit of all moneys shall be made from time to time in such Bank or Banks, as the Trustees may direct. He shall annually prepare and submit to the Association at their annual meeting in October, an account of the business of the Association for the preceding year, and a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Association. All vacancies in the Board of Trustees shall be filled by appointment by the President.

The Vice President shall in the absence or disability of the President act in his place.

SECRETARY.

7th. The Secretary shall keep the accounts of the Association, and a record of all persons employed. He shall keep the minutes of the Board of Trustees; notify the Trustees of all Meetings; communicate to officers, Agents, Committees, &c., all resolves and orders affecting them in the discharge of their duties, and perform such other duties and services as may be required; under the direction of the President.

THE TREASURER.

8th. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the Association and deposit the same in such Bank or Banks, designated by the Board of Trustees. After paying the current expenses the balance shall be securely invested as the Board of Trustees may direct. He shall make all investments pursuant to instructions of the Board of Trustees.

It shall further be the duty of the Treasurer to take charge of all properties of the Association, and to collect all dividends, interest, rentals, &c., that may accrue from such investment, and place the same to the credit of the Association. He shall also give such Bonds as the Trustees may from time to time require.

9th. All powers and duties, not herein delegated to particular officers, shall be exercised and discharged by the President during the recess of the Board of Trustees.

10th. All persons between the ages of twenty and fifty years, inclusive, may be admitted by making proper application according to the following form:

*Columbia County Co operative Relief Association Espy, Pa.:*

The undersigned desires to become a member of the above Association and subscribes to the following regulations:

1st. To pay five dollars into the Treasury at the time of making this application, and one dollar on or before the 1st day of January of each year thereafter and five dollars and ten cents within thirty days after the death of a member, due notice having been given by the Secretary, so long as the Association numbers one thousand or less; after reaching one thousand, the payments at the death of a member shall be proportionately less so that no policy holder shall receive more than five thousand dollars. To keep the Secretary informed of his or her place of residence, and in case of absence from or change in his or her residence to appoint some one to act as his or her agent to pay dues.

Failing to observe any of the above rules I hereby agree to forfeit all claims against and all moneys previously paid to this Association.

Inclosed please find five dollars as my Membership Fee.

*Signed,*

Town,

County,

State,

Age,

Occupation,

In favor of Whom,

I being a regular Physician do hereby certify that is in good health, with no disease likely to prove fatal, and is a fit applicant for membership, in the Columbia County Co-operative Relief Association.

*Signed,* M. D.

11th. Each member shall be furnished with a certificate of Membership and an annual receipt upon payment of his yearly dues to the Association, together with a receipt for the amount assessed upon the death of each member when said amount is paid.

12th. Any member failing to pay the five dollars and ten cents within thirty days after notice forfeits all prior payments and ceases to be a member of the Association.

13th. In case a member dies leaving no heirs or other person entitled to the benefits of the Association, the money shall become the property of the Association except an amount sufficient for funeral expenses.

14th. All questions shall be decided by a majority of the Trustees present at any meeting, and the yeas and nays shall be recorded upon the demand of any two of the Trustees.

In case of a tie vote the presiding officer shall have the casting vote,

15th. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting of the Association, three-fourths of the members present concurring, provided that due notice be given of such desired change at least for six weeks previous to the meeting of the Association.

16th. The Board of Trustees and officers shall receive such compensation for their services as the Board may determine,

17th. The fee for medical examination will be one dollar which is to be paid by the applicant to the Medical Examiner at the time the certificate is given.

*LOCAL AGENTS:*

| | |
|---|---|
| J. M. CHERRERLIN | Bloom. |
| H. P. FORNER | Catawissa. |
| R. H. EATON | Berwick, |
| G. M. HOWELL | Van Camp. |
| RICHARD STILES | Benton. |
| FRED. LA UBACH | Fairmount Springs. |

jan. 21,'70-3m

## Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF PETER PIFER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Pifer, late of Centre township, Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to D. E. Hayman, of Centre township. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

D. E. HAYMAN,
jan2'70-6t. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN BYER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of John Byer, of Conyngham twp., Columbia county, dec'd, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Wm. Goodman of Conyngham twp. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

WM. GOODMAN,
Jan. 21,'70-6w. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE
ESTATE OF MARY JOHN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary John late of Maine township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sarah Brown and S. H. Miller of Bloom township, Columbia county. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

SARAH BROWN,
S. H. MILLER,
Jan. 21,'70-6t. Administrators.

NOTICE!

The rates of taxes upon unseated land and all seated land tax upon which property sufficient to pay the said taxes cannot be found, must be returned by the township officers and collectors, to the Commissioners' office, by the First of February next. And further, all persons desirous of saving the c

## THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Translated for the Valley Spirit.

### Death and the Weaver.

FROM THE GERMAN, BY R. H. S.

(*Concluded.*)

Now the rich farmer, who had refused to stand god-father to the weaver's child also felt ill; and as he did not think himself very sick, and was a miserly man, he would have no physician but the weaver. When the latter came, the farmer said,

"You can perform one of your wonderful cures on me easily, weaver, for I don't need much medicine; we have been butchering, and I have eaten rather too much; give me only a little of your good drink, 'No cure-no-harm-done.'"

But the weaver saw Death sitting at his head, shook his head, and answered,

"Farmer, no drink in the world can help you, not even my cure; the simples that can withstand Death have never yet grown. Set your house in order, for you must die!"

The farmer laughed, and sent for the doctor, who promised him that in three days he should be as well as a fish in the water; but in three days he was buried.

So the fame of the weaver spread, as the most wonderful doctor in all the country; and in a year and a day he became a rich man, built himself a new house, bought a horse, and said to his wife,

"Dear Elsie, I think myself as well off as a count!"

At that time it happened that he was sent for to visit a great nobleman, who had a large castle, fine fields and meadows, and plenty of servants, but was dangerously ill. The weaver, as soon as he came into the room, saw Death sitting at the head of the bed,

"My gracious lord," said he, "you must go—I cannot help you."

The nobleman beckoned to his steward, who had a bag brought in full of gold and silver; and the nobleman said,

"Dear Doctor, all this shall be yours, if you will cure me"

But the weaver said, "I cannot." But when he looked at the heap of gold and silver, and thought of the great possessions and the comfortable life he might have, if it were his, he said to himself,

"Why will Death take just the rich man? The saying is, Death comes alike to rich and poor; and he might as well take twenty peasants as this man. If I could play him a trick, it would do him no harm, and I should be rich as a lord, and his god-child Anastasius would be a little count. I know what I will do!" So he made his plans, and went out.

In the yard, he called four strong serving men, and said to them,

"Go in with me, and stand by your lord's bed, two at the head and two at the foot. Then when I say, 'up! seize the bed quickly, lift it up and turn it around, so that the foot may stand where the head is now!"

They did as he commanded, and in a twinkling the god-father found himself sitting at the patient's feet. When he saw this trick, he made an angry face shook his fist at the weaver, and disappeared. The nobleman immediately began to get better, to his very great joy; the weaver received the gold and silver, and ate, and drank, and made merry with the nobleman until evening.

As he was riding homeward, on entering the forest, the air seemed like a noxious vapor; he felt sick and uncomfortable; all at once Death stood in his way. He saluted him and wanted to pass onward; but Death came closer, seized his horse's bridle, breathed hard on him, and said:

"Unfaithful fellow, you have ventured to do a dangerous thing for yourself to-day; I will break your neck for it!"

"Ah, pardon! dear god-father!" said the weaver,—"it shall never happen again! I feel so deathly sick,—as if I should fall from my horse,—would you be pleased to take me with you into your house, and give me something to strengthen me?"

"Certainly," Death snorted out, "tie your horse and come along!"

Death led the way forward into the forest, and the weaver followed him. At last they stopped before a black door, on which hung a shield with an hour-glass engraved on it, having below this device the words, "To the last end." This was the house of Death.

They entered the ante-room, in which hung a scythe, from that they passed into a long hall, in which, side by side, and one above another, many thousand candles were burning. Some were still very long, others half, or more than half burnt out; others again, consumed down to a short stump, flickered unsteadily, as if about being extinguished. The weaver was surprised, and said:

"I supposed it would be very dark here; what do all these candles mean, and why are some of them short, and some long?"

Death replied, "At the birth of every human being, a candle is placed here, and every light represents a life. Some of the lights burn out slowly, others rapidly,—and when the light goes out, the life it stands for must end. Those whose candles are still long, have still many days before them; those whose candles are burned far down, are near their end, and would do well to be ready for it,—for I must go and sit down at their heads!"

The weaver wondered still more, and after thinking awhile,

"I should like to know," said he, "how long I have yet to live; could you not show me my light, that I might find out?"

Death led him on between the rows of candles, till, stopping at last, he said,

"There is your light, there is your wife's, and those of Anastasius and the other children."

The weaver turned pale, for all the other lights burned clearly, and the candles were long,—that of Anastasius longest of all;—but his was burned down to a short end, and the flame flickered as if blown by a strong wind, and leaped and sparkled, as if ready instantly to expire. Then the poor weaver raised his clasped hands towards Death, and plead,

"Ah, my good and dear friend, through your great kindness I have become a rich and happy man—and now that I have just learned how pleasant it is to live, must I indeed go, and leave everything behind? Oh, think of my wife and children! What will become of a poor weak widow, and destitute orphans—what will become of my little Anastasius, when their head and their provider is gone? As the saying is, every boy can jump over a low hedge,' oh, pity them!"

Kind Death could scarcely refrain from shedding tears at these words; but he answered,

"I cannot help it—I am the servant of one stronger than myself, and can only do as I am commanded."

"But no!" urged the weaver, "you have only to light a fresh candle, for me, instead of that, stump! Oh, do it, —pray do me this kindness, but quickly, before it is too late!"

"Well," said Death, "for my godson's sake I will do it."

To saying he took a fresh candle, and was about to light it;—but as he took up the short, soft piece, his hand proved too large, and strong, and the light was pressed out in his fingers. In the same moment, as the flame expired, the weaver drew his last breath and fell dead on the spot.

And ever since, people have said, "Death knows no compacts;" and sometimes, "One must die, though Death be his comrade."

It is well, then, not to set the heart on this life; but ever so to act, that one need not fear to die, nor to be ashamed to live.

## FARMER'S COLUMN.

### Miscellaneous.

Every family should provide a barrel or box for receiving chicken bones, fish bones, and bits of beef bones which accumulate in the kitchen. A hundred pounds may be saved in a few weeks. Such bones are more valuable for grass land, and for burying around all kind of fruit trees and grape vines, than Peruvian guano, which is worth from three to five cents per pound.

In the Empire of Japan, one man will lead a horse, when attached to a plow, while another holds the plow to mark out the field or to plow the ground between the rows of growing plants. In many places in New Jersey, the practice is still in vogue. The man who cannot both hold and drive, is not competent to receive the usual wages of a profitable laborer.

When making a good fence where the posts are liable to be lifted out by the frost, it is an excellent practice to cut a ditch three feet deep, lay two-inch tiles in the bottom and set the posts in the channel. They will never be lifted so long as the water course in the tile has free outlet to carry away the surplus moisture, which is the main cause of heaving.

The American arbor vitæ is one of the best plants for ornamental hedges that our country affords. But such a hedge will offer very little protection against horned cattle as they will soon hook a hole through it.

Sweet apples are excellent for milch cows, when fed in connection with cut feed, or hay. Four quarts fed twice daily, after other feed, will be more satisfactory than eight quarts fed at one time.

Fence posts and stakes, hop poles and bean poles, if thoroughly seasoned, before they are set in the ground, will last more than twice as long as if set while the timber is green.

Timber of any kind, if sawed out, or split into rails, or fence posts, in the month of February, will last quite as long as if cut at any other season of the year.

### Farm Wages must Come Down.

"The laborer is worthy of his hire," and we are decidedly in favor of paying all good, faithful workers the highest wages that can possibly be afforded. But the employer is equally worthy of *his* hire. The farm can not pay beyond a reasonable per centage of its products for workmen. The cost of freightage and other marketing expenses is about the same for wheat at 75c. per bushel as for that sold at $1.50. But making no allowance for this, let us reckon the wages of laborers in wheat, or other produce, which he must buy for his family. Suppose we put the wages of a good workman at four bushels of wheat per week with board, or 5½ bushels without board. $1.50 per bushel, to $25, or $34.37 per month, if the employer sells his wheat and pays money. Is it just that he should pay the same money wages when his wheat brings only 75c.? The plain truth is he cannot afford it. He cannot give 8 or 11 bushels of wheat for a week's work. If the laborer could feed his family two years ago on four bushels of wheat per week, he can get along on less than double that quantity now, while the employer is straightened for the means to pay interest, purchase machinery or implements, stock, etc. If laborers do not appreciate these facts, and moderate their demands accordingly, farmers will, *from absolute necessity*, be compelled to shorten sail, and a large number of laborers will be thrown out of employment.—*American Agriculturist.*

A GOOD farmer is a man who can produce from his land the greatest amount of what is valuable to the community at large, and at the same time keep his farm in such fine condition that there is no exhaustion, but on the contrary a tendency to increase the yield. He watches the markets, and should live stock make a price which will pay for all his land will produce, he will grow food for consumption on the farm, because by so doing he gains so much manure; and he will experiment on the effect of many qualities of feeding stuff, and should it be profitable to buy anything to make meat out of he will do so, and thus still farther benefit his property. He will thus come to understand that when meat is above such a price it will answer well to buy all varieties of grain, corn, etc., etc., at certain rates, and of such as are below these figures he will purchase, and by doing this he not only enriches his farm and makes money, but he does good by assisting to regulate prices of every description of produce,

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says, as we enter upon a new year, it is proper to look back and institute comparisons, that we may see whither we are tending. Trade in general is conceded to be dull—unusually so—and, as compared with this date last year, prices of the leading staples are lower. The wholesale price of superfine flour on the 31st of December, 1869, was about $6 per barrel; it is now quoted in this city at $4 50—a decline of one-fourth of its price. Best white wheat was then quoted at $2 25 per bushel; it is now quoted in the market $1 50—a decline of 75 cents per bushel. Rye has fallen from $1 60 to $1, corn from $1 80 to $1, and oats from 78 to 57 cents. Rye flour, corn meal, and almost the entire direct product of the soil, have experienced a very similar decline, while the indirect produce of the farm—pork, beef, lard and seeds, have generally held their own, and in some instances advanced.


### Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr. 9, '69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET, NEARLY OPPOSITE MILLER' STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned has just fitted up and opened his new

STOVE AND TIN SHOP,

in this place, where he is prepared to make up new TIN WARE of all kinds in his line, and do repairing with neatness and dispatch, upon the most reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand STOVES OF VARIOUS PATTERNS & STYLES, which he will sell upon terms to suit purchasers. Give him a call. He is a good mechanic, and deserving of the public patronage.

JACOB METZ.

Bloomsburg, April 26, 1867.

### Foundries.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

H. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors.

Mar. 19, '69-tf.

ORANGEVILLE FOUNDRY,

MACHINE SHOP AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The undersigned desires to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has rebuilt and enlarged his Foundry and Machine Shop, and removed all his business from Light Street to the above named place, where in connection with his Foundry he will continue to manufacture Wheeler's Railway Clifton Horse-Power and Thresher, (Improved), Carnell's Patent.

THRESHER AND CLEANER,

either overshot for Tread-Power or undershot with Lever-Power. He also manufactures to order and fits up all kinds of

MILL GEARING,

Circular Saw Mandrels, Patent Sides for Saw Mills, the latest improved Iron Beam Plows of different kinds, Wooden Beam Plows, Double Corn Plows, and Plow Points of every description generally used throughout the county.

IRON KETTLES, BELLS

Cellar Grates, Stoves, Sled and Sleigh Soles, and in fact everything generally made in a country Foundry. Those wishing to purchase Machines would do well to examine his machines, and the improvements made on the power, by which at least 20 per cent. of the friction is taken off.

ALL MACHINES ARE WARRANTED

to give good satisfaction and terms made to suit purchasers. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Plows and castings.

Thankful to his friends and patrons for past favors he would still continue to solicit the same.

WILLIAM SCHUYLER.

Apr. 9, '69-tf Orangeville Pa.

### Wall Paper and Painting.

IMPORTANT

TO BUILDERS, HOUSEHOLDERS & TENANTS.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to execute

HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING

in all its branches.

PAPER HANGING

Carefully attended to.

Strict attention to business and good workmanship it is believed will merit a fair show of public patronage.

Shop on Catharine Street between Third and Fourth.

Mar. 5, '69-1y. WM. F. BODINE.

### Insurance Agencies.

GLOBE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Pliny Freeman, President, H. C. Freeman, Sec'y

Cash capital over $2,000,000, all paid.

J. B. ROBISON, BLOOMSBURG, PA

GENERAL AGENT,

For Luzerne, Lycoming and Columbia counties.

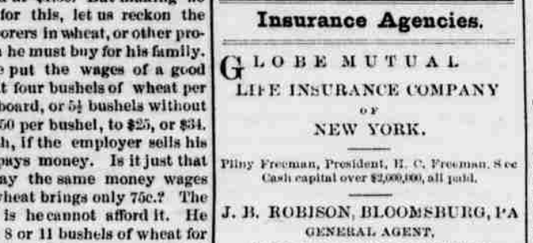
Aug. 21, '69-1y.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wyoming | $170,000 |
| Ætna | 4,000,000 |
| Fulton | 700,000 |
| North America | 300,000 |
| City | 450,000 |
| International | 1,400,000 |
| Niagara | 1,000,000 |
| Putnam | 500,000 |
| Merchants | 350,000 |
| Springfield | 570,000 |
| Farmers' Danville | 500,000 |
| Albany City | 400,000 |
| Lancaster City | 250,000 |
| York Horse, Death & Theft | 85,000 |
| Home, New Haven | 1,000,000 |
| Danville, Horse Theft | |

FREAS BROWN, *Agent*,

mar 8, '69-1y.* BLOOMSBURG, PA




THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PUMP NOW MADE

Oct. 22, '69-6m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68-tf

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg, a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid Balmoral shoes, men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine, women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short boots of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS.

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 5'67

### Drugs and Chemicals.

Ayer's

# Hair Vigor,

For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,

LOWELL, MASS.

PRICE $1.00.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.



The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this *Sarsaparilla* is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this *SARSAPARILLA: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears*, and other excitations or visible forms of *Scrofulous* disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Tic, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and the various *Uterine* affections of the muscular and nervous system.

*Syphilitic Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing the evils that mercury has produced. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. *Leucorhea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases*, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute Directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. *Rheumatism and Gout*, when caused by accumulations of calculous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also *Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation* of the *Liver*, and *Jaundice*, when arising, as they often do, from the curdling poison in the blood. The *SARSAPARILLA* is a great restorer for the debility and vigor of the system. Those who are languishing in the first stages of *Consumption, Scrofula*, and troubled with *Nervous Imperfections or Fears*, on any of the previous symptoms of *Weakness*, will feel immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

*Practical and Analytical Chemists.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Feb. 5, '68-y.

PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!
PHŒNIX PECTORAL CURES COUGH!

25 CENTS. $1 00

The Phœnix Pectoral will cure the diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Colds, Cough, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, and Pulmonary Consumption. This medicine is prepared by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer of Philadelphia, and formerly of Phœnixville, Pa., and although it has only been offered for five years, more than one million bottles have already been sold, and the demand for it is increasing every day. Many of the Retail Druggists buy it in lots of five gross, and not a few of the County Storekeepers try one gross at a time. Nearly every one who has ever sold it testifies to its popularity, and nearly all who have used it, bear testimony to its wonderful power in curing Cough. We are confident that there is no known medicine of such great value to the community as the Phœnix Pectoral.

It has cured cases of the most painful and distressing cough, of years standing.

It has given instant relief in spells of coughing.

It has instantly stopped the paroxysm of Whooping Cough, and greatly shortened its duration.

It has cured Croup in a few minutes.

Consumption has been cured by it, where all other remedies had failed to do good.

Hoarseness has been cured by it in a single night.

Many physicians recommend it, and others use it themselves and administer it in their practice while others oppose it because it takes away their business.

We recommend it to our readers and for further particulars, would refer you to the circular around the bottle where you will find numerous certificates given by persons who have used it.

It is so pleasant to the taste that children cry for it.

It is a stimulating expectorant, giving strength at the same time that it allays the cough.

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers from the testimony of thousands who have used it that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with the effects.

It is so cheap that all can buy it.

Price 25 Cents, Large Bottles $1.00

It is prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER M. D.,

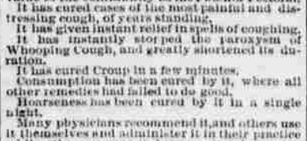
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 158 North Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—If your nearest Druggist or Storekeeper does not have this medicine ask him to get it for you, and do not let him put you off with some other preparation because he makes more money on it; but go or send at once to some store where you know it is kept, or send to Dr. Oberholtzer. Sold by E. E. Lutz, Druggist, Bloomsburg, and H. W. Creasy, & Co., Light Street, and nearly every druggist and storekeeper in Columbia County.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

dec. 10, '69-6m,



The undersigned would inform the good people of Bloomsburg and surroundings, that he has moved his Drug Store from the old stand to his New Rooms, on the West side of Main Street, below Market. And that he has fully replenished his stock of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, and Yankee Notions.

—ALSO—

Coal Oil Lamps and Lanterns, Lamp Shades and Fixtures generally, for repairing the worn. Coloring and Dyeing material furnished to suit, any quantity, and for any Shade or Color.

Particular attention paid to putting up Physicians' and Family Prescriptions. Thankful for past favours, he would solicit a continuance of the same. Remember the New Stand, on Main Street, west side, below Market.

EPHRAIM P. LUTZ.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis etc. The object of the advertiser, in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

Nov. 28, '69-1y.


### Rail Roads.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Dec. 6th, 1869, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

| | Going North. Arrive p. m. | Arrive a. m. | Going South. Leave p. m. | Leave a. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scranton | 9 25 | 10 30 | 4 00 | 7 00 |
| | | | Leave | |
| Pittston | 8 50 | 10 20 | 4 32 | 7 30 |
| Kingston | 8 35 | 9 50 | 4 56 | 7 55 |
| Plymouth | 8 10 | 9 35 | 5 10 | 8 10 |
| Shickshinny | 7 53 | 8 53 | 6 10 | 8 53 |
| Berwick | 6 27 | 8 30 | 6 30 | 9 28 |
| Bloom | 5 45 | 7 43 | 7 30 | 10 02 |
| Danville | 5 05 | 7 05 | 8 10 | 10 42 |
| | Leave | Leave | Arrive | Arrive |
| North'd | 4 30 | 6 48 | 8 45 | 11 20 |

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Sep. 6, 1869, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

| *Mail South.* | STATIONS, | *Mail North* |
|---|---|---|
| Dep. 8.45 a.m | Williamsport, | Arr. 6.00 p. m. |
| " 9.15 " | Muncy, | Dep. 5.28 " |
| " 9.47 " | Watsontown, | " 4.57 " |
| " 10.05 " | Milton, | " 4.40 " |
| " 10.45 " | Danville, | " 4.00 " |
| " 11.05 " | Rupert, | " 3.40 " |
| " 11.17 " | Catawissa, | " 3.32 " |
| " 12.23 p.m. | Ringtown, | " 2.35 " |
| " 12.58 " | Summit, | " 1.59 " |
| " 1.08 " | Quakake, | " 1.40 " |
| " 1.20 " | E. Mahony June, | " 1.30 " |
| " 2.15 " | Dine. Tamaqua, Dine. | " 1.10 " |
| " 4.35 " | Reading, | " 10.40 a.m. |
| Arr. 6.45 " | Philadelphia, | " 8.15 " |
| " 9.25 " | To New York via. Reading or Mauch Chunk. From New York via. Mauch Chunk, | 6.55 " |

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG,

and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and despatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street. For full particulars, apply to

WARE & ROBINSON, Proprietors,

Aug. 20, '69-tf. R. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 15th 1869, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

9.35 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

6.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

5.30 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

10.25 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.10 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

ALFRED R. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.

READING RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1869.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West, for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin Lebanon Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.35, and 8.10 a. m., 12.20 noon and 2.05 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Penna. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.15, noon, 3.40 6.50 and 10.20 p. m. respectively. Sleeping cars accompany the 5.35 a. m., and 12.20 noon trains without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 noon, and 5.00 p. m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.00 p.m., trains from N. Y. without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.05 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10pm. train connecting for Phila Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p.m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.35 p.m. stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 5.40 and 9.00 a.m. and 2.45 p.m. Herndon at 9.30 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 10.40 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m. and 12.30 noon Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m., and 2.30 p. m. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.35 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 11.30 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passing Reading at 7.40 p.m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.15 a.m., and 6-15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m., 3.00 & 5.30 p. m. returning: leave Schwenksville at 8.00 a.m., 12.45 noon, and 4.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.00 and 11.25 a. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. and 2.00 and 6.0 p. m. returning leave Downington at 6.0 a. m., 12.45 noon and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sunday's, leave New York at 5.00 p.m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., (the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading:) Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg at 5.35 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. and Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.05 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m and 4.25 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through 100 pounds allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., Dec. 27 1869.


DOMESTIC ECONOMY!

CAMPILLION CARPET!

A new, cheap durable, healthy, and B

FLOOR COVERING!

A substitute for oil-cloth at one-third the cost.

This carpet is produced by a peculiar combination of strong, heavy paper, printed in ornamental colors, and coated with a tough, elastic, water proof enamel which receives the water, protects the colors and paper endures the washing, and renders the carpet bright and beautiful in the extreme. Its advantages are as follows:—

Its cost renders it available to all classes; It is exceedingly smooth and glossy, and it accommodates next to no dust: It does not require to be taken up and cleaned like other carpet, and thus saves much labor and trouble; By re-coating with the Campillion Enamel occasionally as the case may require, (which costs but a trifle,) it will last indefinitely, even an age, and always appear new and bright; in its use no reliance whatever is placed upon the paper for wear, but excensively upon the water-proof coating, the figured paper being used only to secure the colors. Paper has recently been used for a variety of purposes, even for trunks, roofs, flour bags and wearing apparel, but the first attempt, either in Europe or America, to convert it into carpet or floor covering, all concede it to be an entire success!

We have purchased the right for columbia county and can furnish the carpet to merchants at manufacturers prices.

☞ You are invited to call and examine the goods at our store. M'KELVY, NEAL & CO.

Bloomsburg, Dec. 11'68-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

Have on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every description of Wagons both

PLAIN AND FANCY

warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of

SLEIGHS

of all the newest and most fashionable styles, well and carefully made and of the best materials.

An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country. Nov. 26, '69-tf.

PARKER'S

BREECH-LOADING, DOUBLE BARRELED

SHOT GUN

BEST IN THE WORLD.

PARKER BROTHERS WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

New York Office 27 BEEKMAN ST.

dec. 24, '69-6m.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of white coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw. Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

J. W. HENDERSHOT,
AUGUSTUS MASON.

### Dry Goods & Notions.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCC, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS,

of all sorts, sizes and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,

STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS

SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS

HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST

BLACK ALPACA

NOW MANUFACTURED IS THE DOUBLE WARP

*RED LION BRAND*

to be found at the popular dry goods store of the undersigned where everybody buy their

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS.

FURS,

SHAWLS,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

&C., &C.

and any thing that they want in the line of dry goods.

M. P. LUTZ

MAIN STREET

OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Nov. 13, '69-1.

C. C. MARR

have just received from the eastern markets a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Cassimers,
Jeans,
Best bleached & Brown Muslins,
Calicoes,
Tickings,
Table Linens,
Cotton & All wool flannels, &c., &c.,
A good stock of Ladies dress goods,
Latest styles & patterns.
Spices of all kinds.
Good stock groceries,
Queensware,
Stone ware,
Wood & willow ware,
Flour & Chop,

Also Kitchen Crystal Soap for cleaning Tin, Brass, &c. All goods sold cheap for cash or produce.

He would call the attention of buyers to his well and carefully selected assortment which comprises everything usually kept in the country, feeling confident that he can sell them goods at such prices as will ensure satisfaction.

Nov. 5, '69-t